Turkish-Rooted Art, Architecture, Urbanization, Technical, Agricultural and Sports Terms in European Languages

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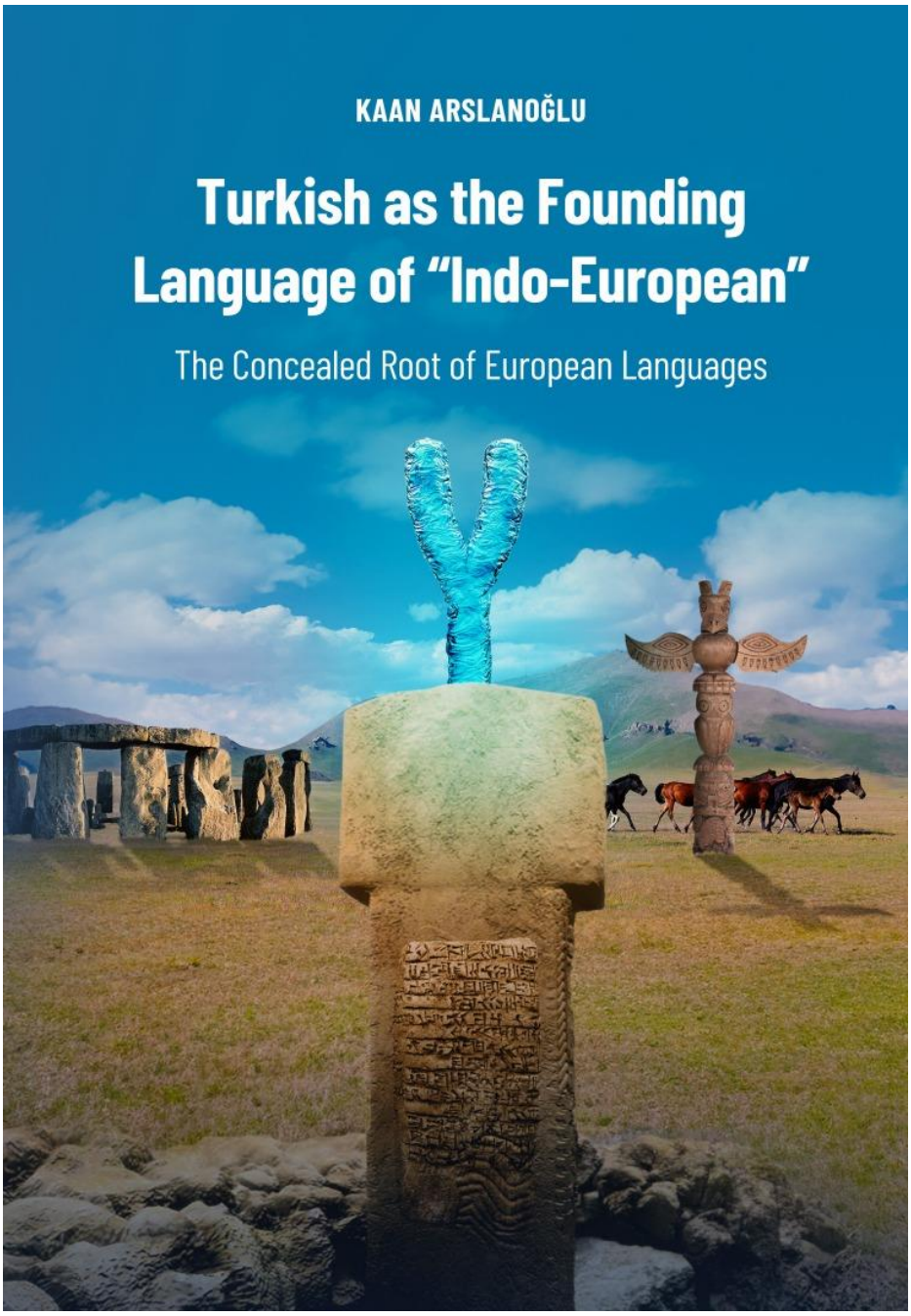
This article is a gift for those who say, "Turks cannot produce cultural words, because there is nothing but nomadism and war in their ancient history." There is no shame in nomadism. There are writers who state that nomadic civilization also made a great contribution to civilization. For example, Deleuze and Guattari. Even if some writers had not written this, isn't it already an obvious fact? As for war, it is the fate of all humanity.

But the sad truth is not that simple. If one side of the ancient Turks was nomadic, the other side was urbanist. The first cities of the world are the cities of the Anau civilization within the borders of today's Turkestan. Unless we count Göbeklitepe. So far, it is not clear whether Göbeklitepe is part of a city settlement or a common worship area of smaller settlements. But the cities of Turkestan were the real first cities. Especially the city of Djeitun (Catung). Afterwards, Sumerian and Hittite cities. At the root of all this are Proto-Turks. The first people to do agriculture were Proto-Turks. Those who founded the first states, developed the first techniques...

How else could all these ancient Western civilization terms derive from Turkish? Look at the words and decide for yourself. Of course, the mini dictionary here is not all we have. What we have found so far is not all that actually exists.

You can find dozens of articles in this book, such as this article. And also there is a big dictionary in it, which is tens of times larger than the mini dictionary here. With countless references, information, documents and evidence: https://www.academia.edu/122225246/The_New_Book_Turkish_as_the_Founding_Language_of_Indo_European_The_Concealed_Root_of_European_Languages



Mini Dictionary

Turkish ones were written in **Comic Sans MS**

The Proto-Turkish haplogroup Q went to America 20 thousand years ago. I put common Turkish-Native American words in some items. So that it can be understood which is the first root in Turkish-"Indo-European" common words. Words from Native American languages were CAPITALIZED.

The red words in the pictures are in Turkish

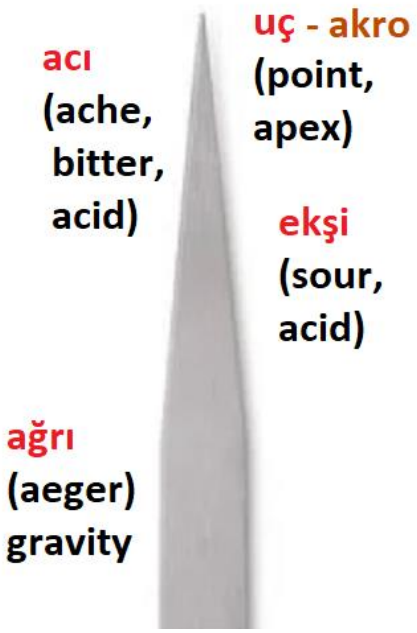
abbey, **abbess**, **abbot** (Eng.): the root is Semitic, Greek, Latin '**abba**, **abbas**': father. **Abba**, **abbas** < **baba** (father). Also, '**abla**': big sister; '**abi**': big brother; '**amca**, **abıca**, **abuca**, **apa**, **aba**': brother of father, elder man. Abu (Arabic) < baba

abide, **abode** (Eng): Allaged "PIE root" is '**bheidh**'. '**Abide**' (Turkish – Arabic?): monument. '**Abat**, **abadan**' (Turkish – Pers. ?): devoleped, flourishing, built up / A*badan:* Eb, *'ev'*, *ed (house, property)* > *abadan*, *abadan-lık*. *Arabic 'bait' (house) > 'ev' (A. Atabek)* / '**Bağ**, **bağıntı**, **bağlılık**, **bağıt**': bond, relation, devotion, loyalty, covenant. See '**Bheidh**' item.

acker (German); **acre** (Eng.); **ager**, **agro** (Latin): '**Karık**': field, acker. '**Kara**': land, ground. '**Kır**': field, country side / '**Ackermann**' (German surname): acker-agro man. **Ek**: to plant; **ekin**: planting, grain … Ekerman (?) / **Akar** (Turkish – Arabic): property; income producing house, field / *Old Turkish*

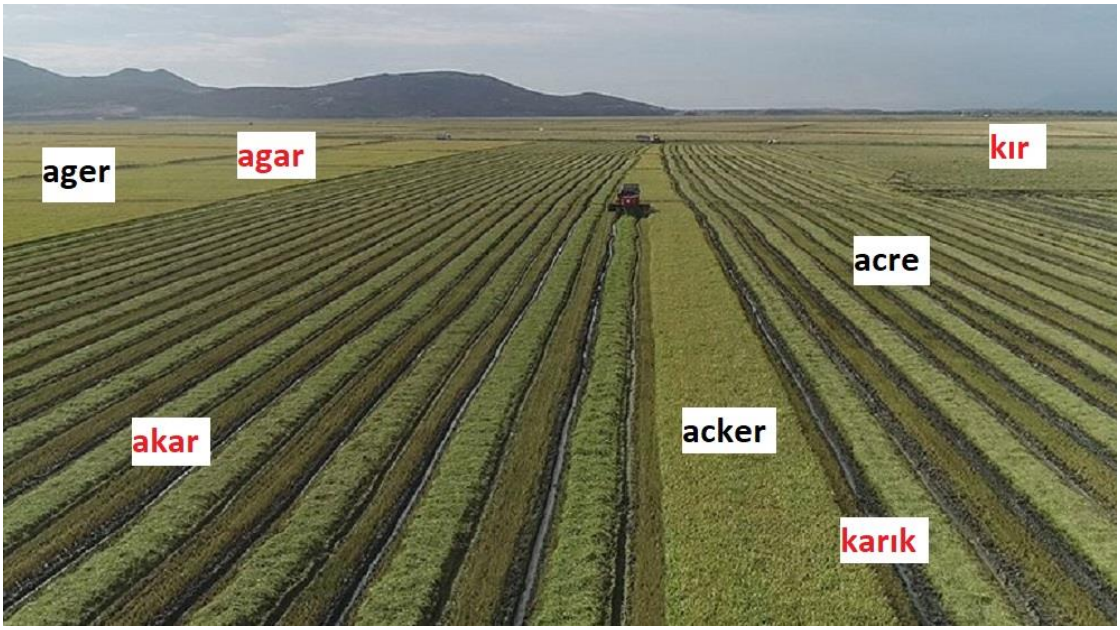
*'**agış-agar**': property (A. Atabek)* / **KARASU** (N. American): field, agricultural field / Türkic **üyür** (**ügür**): seed, millet (Kisamov)

acid (Eng.); **acesco**, **acescere**, **acidus** etc. (Latin): **acı**, **ekşi**, asit, acid, sour, hot, bitter… / *Ekşi: **acide** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / *Acer*, *acidus*, **ekşi**, *ocris*, *acus*, **acı** *connection… sour*, *bitter*, *sharp*, *pointed*, *stinging etc. (İ.H. Danişmend)* / **Uç**: apex, peak, end, end part



ager, **agri**, **agro** (Latin): yer, akar, kara, karık, kır etc. English **agriculture** came from these. / '**Karık**': field, acker. '**Kara**': land, ground. '**Kır**, **kıra**': field, country side (Radloff). **Yer**: earth, ground, terra. **Akar** (Turkish – Arabic): property; income producing house, field / *Old Turkish '**agış-agar**': property (A. Atabek)* / **KARASU** (N. American): field, agricultural field / **Agrahara** (Sanskrit.): agricultural land > karık, kara, kır, yer / '**Akarai**' (Etrusk): public land, agriculturel land; **terra**, **agraria** (It.), **terre**, **agraire** (Fr.) / **terra**, **terre** > **torpak**, **toprak** / **karsatr**, **karsatn** (Hittite): land parcel; **kuera**, **kura** (Hittite):

countryside > **kır** / “Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** ‘uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; tip, top, summit, peak’ ” (Allan Bomhard); “Sumerian ‘**kur**’: mountain.” (Bomhard) / ‘**Agar**’ (Sumer.): **kır** (meadow, country) (Kurmaev) **/ Giri** (Sanskrit): mountain, countryside



agriculture (Eng.): agri-culture. **Agri** < **karık**, **akar** etc. Turkisk ‘karık’: field, agricultural field, waterway **/ Agriculture** " … from PIE root *agro- 'field') + **cultura** '**cultivation**'. Cultura: mid-15c., 'the tilling of land, act of preparing the earth for crops,' from Latin cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture" (OED). **Till** <> **dil**, **dil-mek** (cut, slice) **/** For **cultura** “PIE root”: '**kwel**' (move, pick up and to turn, stay etc.) as in for example ‘**colony**’. Old Turkish ‘**kal**’: stay, ‘**kaldır**’: to pick up, lift, elevate, (plow the soil) etc.

Akropolis (Greek): akro – polis < *(**y**)**ukarı balıg** (A. Atabek)* **/ Balıg** (Old Turkish - Orkhon): city. **Balıg** > **polis** (word ending –k > -s sound changing rule – A. Atabek) **/ agru – balıg** (‘**agru**’: high, up, above)

algebra (Eng. –Arabic): the root is Arabic Turkish '**cebir**' (synthesis, mathematic, force, power, violence). Old Turkish '**çap**': hit, cut; '**çapul**': robbery

aquarius (Eng. - Latin): **kova**, kova burcu. **Kova**: bucket; **akış**: water; '**ak**': flow. Therewithal '**ak**' means white, water color and water clarity in Turkish. / *The sacred figure of 'White Mother – **Ak Ana**' in Turkish mythology is the fairy of waters (Sibel Küçükoğlu)* / '**Ah**' (Sumer.) < **ak** (white) (Kurmaev) / N. American **AAK**, **SAK**: white = **ak** (white, flow)

arch, **archery** (Eng.): bow / Alleged "PIE root" is '**arkwo**' < **kıvrık** (curved)

arch, **architecture** (Eng.); **architectus**, **arhitectura** (Latin): Old Turkish '**ark**', '**arık**': water canal (DLT) / *'**Arkuy**': trench, fortification, castle, pit, stream (Orkhon) (Muharrem Ergin)* / **Art** (Eng.) < **urtur** (sculpt, carve, script – Old Turkish, Orkhon) / Sumerian ***sur***, ***sir***, ***su***, ***ur*** *... (M.İ. Çığ)* / *'**art**'* < **art** *(Türkmen) (carve, sculpt) (Ünal Mutlu, Yavuz Seyhan)*

aria (Eng.): "from Italian aria, literally 'air'. **Air** (Eng.): 'melody, tune, connected rhythmic succession of distinct musical sounds, 1580s, nativized from Italian aria" (OED). '**Ir**, **yır**, **ırla-mak**, **yırla-mak**': sing, song (DLT-1073) / *Oratorio* < **ır** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Ariya** (Hittite): oracle, to study an oracle, ask an oracle. **Ira**, **ıra-ma**: sing, shaman sing, bard sing / **IRA** (Native American): sing >< **ır**, **yır** / **Arrane** (Celtic): **ır**, **ırla-ma** / **Viru** (Sanskrit) <> **ırla**, **yırla**

aritmo (Greek): to count / **art**, **artma**, **artırma**, **artı**, **artık**, **artuk** … (increase, put on, plus, surplus …)

ark (Eng.): ship, Noah's ship, Turkish **barka**. See "**Barge**" item

art (Eng.): **urtur**: sculpt, carving (Old Turkish - Orkhon). See "**Arch**" item.

Art (Turkmen): peel, to carve, to shape (Ünal mutlu, Yavuz Seyhan)

arura, **arvum** (Latin): field, agriculture. **Arık** (Old Turkish): agricultural field, irrigation canal. **Tarı**, **tarık**, **tarla**: agriculture, agricultural field (Radloff) / **Yer**: earth, ground, soil, terra

athlete, **athletism** (Eng.): '**at**' Old Turkish motion root. '**At-mak**, **atla-mak**, **atıl-mak**' (throw, jump, attack, send …) (Kisamov) / ***at-*** *> atlık > athlet ><* ***id-man*** *(sport) (A. Atabek)* / **Uatku**, **uatkunu** (Hittite): jump, **at**, **atla** / jump: **TLET** (N. American); **atla** >< **TLET** / **at** (throw) > **jeter** (Fr.)

atrium (Eng. - Latin): room, **oda**, **odacık**. Most probable roots are: **od** (fire), **otur** (sit) (Carra de Waux – D. Perinçek) / Alleged PIE root is '**ater**' (OED): **od**, **ateş**, fire

aule (Greek), **ovil** (Latin), **aul** (Latin): corral, sheep fold, hall… **ağıl** (Old Turkish- Nişanyan): corral, sheep fold; **avlu**: court, court yard... / Old Turkish **aul**: hunting ground, common area, pasture, dormitory / *Ağıl (Orkhon) <>*

Sumerian 'agıl' > ağıl (Muazzez İlmiye Çığ); **avlu - ul > *aula*** *(İ. H. Danişmend);* ***caula***, ***aoul*** *(Latin):* **ağıl** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

aurum (Latin – Eng.): gold. "**Ağır** (**gravity**, heavy) – **aurum** – **sarı** (yellow)" connection (O. Süleymanov)

axe (Eng.): balta. ***Alax***: little hoe, axe, (Radloff) (el (hand) -ax) / **agu**, **hassinu** (Akkad.): pickax, digger (Copeland).

axle (Eng.) dingil, eksen. A relatively new Turkish word '**eksen**' is supposed to be of 'Greek' root. But in old Turkish there is '**ok**' in the same meaning (Kisamov). '**Ok**': till, shaft; pole to which oxen or horses are attached to a cart or plough. And again, Kisamov made a connection with the word '**iki** - two', with the meaning of combining two things.

baden (German): swim, bath; Turkish '**bat**': sink / See "**Bath**" item

bait (Eng.): ***meng*** *> bait (-ng > -t) (A. Atabek)* / **meng** (Altaic): food, meal

ball, **bulb**, **bull**, **balloon** (Eng.); **bulla** (Latin), **bala** (Greek): **polçok**, **bolçok** (ball, globe, lobe, tuber); **bultay**, **bultak** (swelling, tuber) (In many Turkic dialects - Radloff) / **Bulla** (**büll**): swelling in the skin or elsewhere (medical term). / in Old and New Turkish dialects '**bol**, **bolçuk**' (wide things for someting, ball shaped thing).

blend (Eng.): '**bula**', bulandır (smear, mix, stir) / "PIE root": '**Bhl-endh**': to mix, turbid, 'bula, **bulandır**' (Svitych, Bomhard) / Old Turkish '**bulga**': mix / *bulga > **meld**, **blend** (–g > -d rule - A. Atabek)*

bore (Eng.), **bohrer** (German): Old Turkish 'borguy': blown pipe; 'pipe'; 'borı': ring put on the arrowhead (DLT) / *Boru: **pore** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / '**Boru**', '**bura**': pipe, bore, drill (Radloff). '**Burgu**': **bohrer** (German) drill, bore (Radloff) / " 'to bore': Hamito-Semitic *b(w)r 'to bore, to dig; opening' ~ , Kartvelian [***br(u)**- 'to turn'] ~ Indo-European ***bher**- 'to bore, to dig, to prick' ~ Uralic *pura 'instrument for boring; to bore, to hollow, to dig' ~… Altaic ***bura**- 'to turn, to bore' " (Bomhard). / Burmak: to twist, to bore / **bur**, **boru**, **burgu** > **bore** > **bohrer** (German) <> **bur** (Sumerian) (P. Kaya)

borrow (Eng.): ***borç** (Kisamov).* Borç: dept, loan (Codex Cumanicus 1303). It has 'ver-ber' (give) Turkish root

bud (Eng.): **bit**, **bit-mek**: sprout, exist; '**budak**': branch / "Bud: Late 14c., budde, **origin unknown**, perhaps from Old French boter 'push forward, thrust,' itself a Germanic word (compare Dutch bot 'bud,' Old Saxon budil 'bag, purse,' " (OED) / Old Turkish **budgay**: buğday (wheat); **budhuş**: open, split (DLT).

/ **Buda**-mak: ***puto*** *(Latin) (prune) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Botok, budak (Radloff) > Sanskrit: **bheda**

backen (German): **bake**, **piş**, **pişir**-mek, **pişi**. Bread: **ekmek**, Old Turkish '**ekbek**, ötbek' / See "**Bake**" item

bag (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağlama**, **boğça** (bind, bond, package, bundle). '**Pokco**': bohça (Radloff) / Bag: **bolgo** (Celtic) < bogça / bag: **POOJ**, **PAWO**, **BA** (N. American) <> **bohça**, **bağ** (bundle, bag, bind)

bake, **bakery** (Eng.): **bişir**, **biş**, **bişi**, **baz**, **bazlama**, **piş**, **pişi**, **pide**… (bake, bakery, cook, bread, a kind of pizza, pasta) / **pişi** > **pide** > **pizza** / **Bread**, **pizza**, **bake**, **bakery**, **pastry**, **pasta**… They say these are not of Turkish origin! YA BASTA! / **Bake**, **brot** (German): Ötpöt, ötmet (Otm.); ötnök (Kom. Crimea, Kar.); **ötpök** (Altai, Tel.); **ippek**, **itpek**, **etpek** (Sctyhians); bökmö (Kas.): bread (Radloff) / **Et**-**pek**: **et** (**edo**, **eat**); **pek** (**bake**) / "**Bhreu**" "PIE root" < 'börek', Yakut. 'börüek': pastry, 'baklava' (Turkish Arabic): Turkish baked sweet from (phyllo dough) / **wakatas**, **wakesr**,

wakesn, **wagesa**, **wista** (Hittite): bread, kinds of bread. Here they are '**pek**, **bek**, **mek**' roots. **Pişi**, **bazlama** > **wista**

ball, **ballo** (Eng.); **play** (Eng.); **ballo** (Latin): dance, play. '**PiyAlA**, **piyele**': play, dance, 'tanzen' (Altaic - Radloff). **Bi**, **bila** (Kirghiz): 'tanzen', play. '**Bişi**': tanzer, dancer (Kirghiz - Radloff), '**biyi**': 'tanzen', dance, play (Radloff) / *'Büdi –pici – bük' Turkish triple means dance. (A. Atabek)* / *Russian 'balalaika' comes from this Turkish root (Burak Demir).*

ballistic, **bullet** (Eng.): the root is '**ball**' (round shape). Turkish root: '**bol**, **pol**' … See "**Ball**" item / ***pula(ğ) > bullet***, ***ballistic*** *(-g > -t word ending sound change rule (A. Atabek)*

balsam (Eng.); **balsam**, **balsamum** (Latin): '**Bal**' > **mel** (honey – Latin). Also Türkik '**ba**' root, express 'water', 'liquid'. Turkish '**bal**' also express all kind of sugary, viscous liquids. For example some liquids of plants.

balteus (Latin): scabbard, belt … Turkish '**balta**', '**baldu**' (DLT): axe. ***Baldu*** *(Swedish):* **balta** *(Ö. B. Etli)* / **Paltu** (Akkad.): **balta**, axe

bar (Eng.): In Türkiye Turkish, in some regional folk saying '**bar**': garden wall, fence (**parmaklık**: fence). / **Barmak**, **parmak** (finger - Codex Cumanicus (1303) – middle Turkish) (?). / Turkish '**bura**': bram, log, scaffold (Radloff), Turkish '**bere**' (bridge)

baret (Eng.), **beret** (Eng.): **bere**. **Börük**, **börü**, **börk**: hats made by ancient Turks from animal skin or fur. / **börk**, **börig** > ***barrette*** *(Fr. – It.) (-k, -g > -t law) (A. Atabek)*

barge (Eng.), **varka** (Greek): *Barge (n.) (boat):* ***barq****. "Boat type" ~ Türkic* barq *(n.) "construction, constructed object". (Kisamov) / Hakas. '****barka****': boat. It's also in Latin. Latins didn't go the region of Hakas but we know Latin has Etrusc root. Etrusk, Latin '****arca****' <* ***barka****. In English it is living on as '****ark****' (Noah's ship) (A. Atabek)* / **Barco** (Spanish) > **Barcelona** < **barq**

barn (Eng.): ahır, **barınak** (shelter), ambar. ***Barın*** *(barn) (Kisamov)*

barrack (Eng.): **baraka**. Old Turkish '**borak**', '**bark**, **barq**.' / "a word of **unknown origin**. Perhaps from Celt-Iberian or Arabic. Meaning 'permanent building for housing troops" (OED). "**Unknown Origin**"? / **Barq**: (Orkhon – 8th century), **bark**: ev (DLT-1073) / Park, bark: building, house (Radloff) / **Pēr**, **parn**, **parna** (Luvian, Hittite); **bira** (Lydian): house (Copeland) / '**Barag**' (Sumerian): wooden house < baraka (P. Kaya)

base, **basement** (Eng.); **basis** (Latin) **üs**, **baz**, **bas**. '**Bas**': step, stand on something, stand on some place… **Basin**: collapse, pressed (Old Turkish – Orkhon) … **Basic**, **basin…** / "Base: 'Bottom, foundation, pedestal,' early 14c., from Old French bas 'depth' (12c.), from Latin basis 'foundation,' from Greek basis 'step, pedestal,' from bainein 'to go, walk, step,' from PIE root *__gw__- 'to go, to come'" (OED) / *Baz (Tatar): basement (Ü. Mutlu)* / **İsdu**, **durussu** (Akkad.): **üs** (Arabic -Turkic), **baz**, **bas**, **tös** (basis, basic, step, basis) / **Üs**, **tös: 'die Basis**', base (In Eurasia Turkish dialects) (Radloff); **baz** (Kas. Kar.): basement, cellar (Radloff, 4-1541) / Basic, base < **esas** (Turkish > Arabic)

basin (Eng.): su havzası, su **basması**… **Bas**, **baz** (basic, basement). '**Ba**, **bu**, **pu**' as Old Turkish roots take place in many words about water. Batır, bandır,

balak, balçık, balık, batak, karabatak, bula, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkaş, balkam, baldır … / Also see "**Base**" item

baton, **bat** (Fr. – Eng.): stick, truncheon, staff. Old Turkish '**batrak**' is a spear or pole with a pennant tip used in wars. Later, the word '**bayrak**' (flag) developed from this. This is the root of the concepts of "**matrak**" and "**matrakçı**". **Matrak**: a war game played with spears without pointed tips. / N. American 'weapon' **BA'AOOTAYON = batrak (?)**

bazaar (Eng.): **pazar** (Codex Cumanicus – 1303). Turkish '**baz**': peace, bazaar. / *Kumuk language '**uçar**': bazaar*, *Local Dialects Compilation Dictionary '**tazar**': bazaar*, *prove their Turkish origin (A. Atabek)* / ***bäzar*** (Turkmen, Tatar): bazaar (Rasanen) / **pazari** (Greek) < **pazar**

beer (Eng.): Turkish, Old Turkish alcoholic or non alcoholic beverages names: **bor**, **bura**, **boza**; ***begni*** *(wine) (Kisamov)*

belt (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**bel**': belt (Ç. Garaşarlı) (Bikkinin)* / '**Belt**' is originated from Turkish 'bel' (waist) / Kirghiz '**beldik**' > **belt /** "from Proto-Germanic *baltjaz (source also of Old High German balz, Old Norse balti, Swedish bälte), an early Germanic borrowing from Latin balteus 'girdle, sword belt,' said by Varro to be an **Etruscan word**'" (OED). / **Puta**: belt; **belbeG**, **belbAy**: belt (Radloff) / *bellik* > ***belt*** *(-k > -t sound change rule - A. Atabek)*

bild (German): picture, shape, image / Turkish '**bildey**': shape, image (Radloff)

bill (Eng.), **billet** (Fr.): '**Belgü**' (sign, assign); '**bel**' (certain, sign). **Bilig**: knowledge, information; **biti**: writing (Orkhon) / *Biti-bitig: billet (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

bill (Eng.): ***balta***, *ax (Kisamov)* / N. American 'ax': **BAAT >< balta /** Turkish '**bile**': sharpen

boat (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**bat**' (Kisamov)* / Sanskrit '**beda**', '**bohitta**' / ***Bat*** *(Yakut) > **boat** (A. Atabek)* / This is real Turkish, because in Turkish '**ba-bu**' means water, and there are many words beginning '**ba-bu**' those about water. One of them is '**bat**': sink, dip

boil (Eng.): *Turkish '**bula**' (Kisamov)* / *In Türk Language **piş- pir-bula** z-r-l triple means 'cook, bake'. (A. Atabek)* / **Palwa** (Hittite): blister, boil

bolt (Eng.): crossbar / ***pozığ - börüğ - malık*** *> bolt (z-r-l + -k > -t rules): nail (A. Atabek)*

book (Eng.): Bitig, bidi, biti, **biçi**, **biçik**, bit, balbal… Turkish words related to writing, inscription in Altai and old Eurasian Turkish dialects (Radloff). OED says that the root is '**beech**'. '**Biçi**' - '**beech**' similarity is interesting. / *'Bitik – bicik – buk' (Türk trilogy) > book (A. Atabek)* / **Petka** (Sumerian): written document (bitig, bitke) (P. Kaya)

boot (Eng.), **bote** (Greek): long heel shoes. *Turkish '**but**': foot, leg (Kisamov)*

booze (Eng.): a beverage, an alcoholic beverage. **Boza**: a Turkish fermented drink

boutique (Fr. - Eng.): *butïq (branch, limb, offshoot) (Kisamov)* / '**Budak**': branch, limb, offshoot

box (Eng.): *Turkish **bog**, **bağ**, **bohça** (package, bond) (Kisamov)* / *Box < **pazak** 'box' (A. Atabek)*

boxer (Eng.): *Mongolian '**böx**' "fighter, muscleman, athlete" EDTL 2B p. 212 (Kisamov)*

branca (Latin): shackles, fetters, pranga. Old Turkish '**bukağı**'. **Buqa**: bull, **buqarsi**: fetters (Orkhon – 732) / *Pranga > Italien branca (B. Keresteciyan) (Ü. Mutlu)*

bridge (Eng.), **brücke** (German): **Birleştir**: unite (?) / **Birik** (Ottoman, Kirghiz, Kom.): **bark**, **bauwerk**, construction work; **biriş**: unite (Radloff) / Alleged "PIE root": '**bhru**' (log, beam). '**Bura**': bram, log, scaffold (Radloff) / ***Bar**- 'to pass' (Yakut) > bridge; bere (bridge); per (strait); **bering**, **Bering***

(passage) (A. Atabek) / **Briua** (Celtic) < bere, bura > bridge / **Pranta**, **prian** (Hittite) < **bere** (**bridge**)

bullet (Eng.): its root is related to '**ball**'. Turkish root: '**bol**, **pol**' (round shape) / ***pula(ğ)*** *> bullet*, ***ballistic*** *(-g > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

bulletin (Eng.): Old Turkish '**belet**', '**belge**': inscription, writing / ***Belge*** *> bulletta (It.) (word ending –g > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

burg, **borough** (Eng.); **bourgeoisie** (Fr. - Eng.): **örökkö**: site, settlement; **or**, **ur**, **uruk**: settlement, camp, campus (Radloff). **KorGan** (Kirghiz, Tar. AT.): festung, burg, castle; **korGon**: kurgan, castle; **urın**: residential place, city; örgö: palace, dorm, country; **urın**: place, city; **uram**: road, street; **oram**: settlement (Radloff). **Ort** (German): yurt, village. '**Burg**, **borough**' mean settlement inside the castle. '**Burç**': castle, tower, castle wall, steep and rocky hill … / *Or > fortification*, *citadella (Fr.)* , *burg (German): or (B. Keresteciyan). Burg (Swedish): burç (Ö. B. Etli)*. *'Ur': city (D. Perinçek)* / Alleged "PIE root": '**bhergh**' (high place, castle). German, English '**berg**'. Sanskrit '**pur**, **puri**' / See also "**Berg**" item

bury, **burial** (Eng.): *Turkish **bür**, **bürü**-mek, **bürün**-mek: cover, close (Kisamov)* / Bury: *büri 'to cover': Kartvelian *bur- 'to cover, to darken' ~ Dravidian *pūṟ- 'to cover, to bury' ~ Altaic ****büri-*** 'to cover' (Allan Bomhard) / **Hariya** (Hittite): to bury. Basque '**ehortzi**' > ört, bürü / **Hariya** < **kurgan** / also see"PIE root": "**Bhergh**" item

butch (Eng.): **bıçak** (knife). Old Turkish '**biç**': reap, cut

butcher (Eng.): Old Turkish '**biç**' root: reap, cut / '**Buçuk**': half (cut)

button (Eng.): See "**Bud"** item. '**Bud-ak**' (bud, branch) is its Turkish root

cabin (Eng.): It is about Turkish '**kap**' root. **Kapalı**: indoor. **Kap**: capture, **kapa**: close, **kapla**: cover etc.

caique (Eng.): **kayık**. ***Caique*** *(Fr.): kayık (B. Keresteciyan)* / "Early 17th century: from French caïque, from Italian caicco, **from Turkish kayık**." (Oxford D.)

candle (Eng.): **kandil** (Turkish > Arabic) / It turns out that the '**kandil**' called Arabic also exists in Native American languages: **KAA**, **K'AAN**, **KON** (light)

car, **carrier** (Eng.): **araba**. **Keriban**: caravan; **kang**: car; **kanglı**: two wheeler car (Radloff). **Kağnı**: Türkiye Turkish ox car. **Char**, **carrus**, **carruca** (Latin): car / *Turkish '**karutsa**': car, horse car (M. C. Paşa)* / '**Chariot**': war car. "PIE root" is '**kers**' < **koş** (run), **kır**: escape, run away, **kut**: run. ***Küra****: run Kisamov)* / **Acarati** (Hittite.): car, araba

carpenter (Eng.): marangoz, **kerpici**. **Kerp**-mek: to carv, cut. Kerki, kerkit: hatchet, axe, adze; **kerpiç**: adobe … **Küre**: to carve / According to **Gordon Childe**, in ancient times, all craftsmen were identified with the same name: **Carpenter** "**What Happened in History**". The construction of boats, cars and

buildings was called by a single name in Indo-European languages: 'Carpentry'. One of the oldest jobs and professions in history is related to Turkish. / According to the OED, 'carpenter' is related to the construction of a car and its root is again '**kers**': 'to run'. No problem! "**Kers**", and "**Car**" have also Türkik origin. See those items.

casa (Latin): **house**. Some say that it is originated from Latin (caes-**kes**-cut). According to Nişanyan '**kasaba**' (town) (Turkish Arabic) comes from Latin '**castrum**': (a place the entrance to and the exit from are cut (Latin **caes** – Türk **kes**). But… / **Kos** (Kuman, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Çagatay …): dorm, tent, cottage … **House** < **kos** > **casa**…

case (Eng.): box … ***Kese*** *(pouch) (Kisamov)* / Has the '**kese**' Persian origin? No. '**Case**' has the root '**kap**'. '**Kap**' is an old Türkik root / See "**Kap**" item … **Cash**, **cashier** etc.

castle (Eng.): **kale**. So called "PIE root": '**kes**'. Kes, kesik: cut. A sheltered place the entrance to and the exit from are cut (Latin **caes** – Türk **kes**). See "**Kes**" item / ***Kışla, kışlak*** *(garrison, winter dormitory)* > ***castle*** *(Kisamov)*

catering (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" "**kap**" < **kap**. See "**Kap**" item. Turkish '**kotar**, **kotar-mak**': to pour from one pot to another pot, to carry out a task

cauldron (Eng.), **kessel** (German): kazan. Old and Middle Turkish '**kazan**' or '**kazgan**'. Alleged "PIE root" "**kele**". See "**Kele"** item: fire, heat, hot … Altaic '**kala**': fire, heat… Sanskrit '**katahah**' < **kazan** > **cauldron** / Kazgan: kız, kızan (get hot, heat) (?)

chain (Eng.): **Čay**, **čayan** (Ottoman, Çagatay, Middle Turkish): eine starke Fussfessel für die Kamele (a strong chain for camels) (Rasanen) / **Kençi**: (Scythian) chain (Radloff) / ***Künde****: chain (A. Atabek)*

chalk (Eng.): ***chol*** *(Chuvash) (Kisamov)*

chamber (Eng.), **camera** (Latin): root is '**çember**', '**çevir**' / "vaulted building; **arched** roof or ceiling," from Latin camera "a vault, vaulted room" (source also of Italian camera, Spanish camara, French chambre), from Greek kamara "vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover," **which is of uncertain origin**. (OED) / **Çevir**, **çevür** (Old Turkish): turn, upturn, surround; '**çember**' (Turkish Persian): circle, ring

channel, **canal** (Eng.): *In Türk language there are many words mean '**canal**'. Arık, yarık, curuğ, varak, karık... oram, yırım, curum, baram, karım... These are identical to 'canal' with certain sound change laws. **Garım**, **ganuk** (Sumer.): canal. Kanat '**canal**' (Uyghur), **könüs** '**canal**' (Yakut). (A. Atabek)*

chariot (Eng.): *Turkish '**karutsa**' (M. C. Paşa)* / Old Turkish names about 'car': **kang**, **koç**; Middle Turkish **kağnı** / See "**Car**" item

chart (Eng.): **kağıt**. Old Chinese 'kaen', Kazakh 'gagaz', Old Uyghur 'kegdede', Manchu 'hoosan', Persian 'kagad' … / *Turkish 'koğ' means 'feather, bristle'. Kagaz 'kağıt-chart' and kegiz 'keçe- felt' originated from this. (A. Atabek)*

chausettes (Fr.): çorap (is said to be Arabic origin, no!), **sock**. **Oyok** (ojok) (Kas.): sock; **uçuk** (Uyghur): sock; **uç**, **uca** (Ottom.): leg (Radloff). / ***Çeska*** *(Türkmen) >* ***chausettes*** *(Fr.) >* ***(sock)****:* çorap *(A. Atabek)*

cheese (Eng.), **caseus** (Latin), **kase** (German): comes from exactly Turkish '**kesik**'. '**Kesik**': skim cheese made from raw milk, cottage cheese; the sediment that settles as a result of boiling sour milk. "Old English case... of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch kaas and German **Käse**; from Latin caseus " (Oxford D.). **Keş**: a traditional very hard original Turkish cheese / Sanskrit **ksirah**, **ksiravaktir / Kissidu** (Akkad.) <> **kesik** > **cheese** > **kase**

chemistry (Eng.): The root is related to Turkish '**kımız**' (Asiatic traditional fermented alcoholic beverage made from milk). **Khimos** (Greek) - chemistry - kimya < **kımız** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Khumetsah** (Hebrew): hamız (acid – Turkish Arabic) > **kimos** > **khumetsah** <> **kımız** > **chemical**

chisel (Eng.): **keski**. **Kesik**, **çiz-mek** (cut, scar, scratch)

choir, **chorus** (Eng.): **şarkı**, **çığır**, **ır**, **yır** (song, sing). The '**gher**' "PIE root" is claimed that means 'guard'. Nonsense! **Choir**, **chorus** < **şarkı** < **çığır** / ***Sir*** *(Sumer.): poem, song,* **ır**, **yır**, **şarkı** *(O. N. Tuna)*

chop, **chopper** (Eng.): '**çap**' Old Turkish root (cut, hit). **Çapkı**: sickle; **çabış** (Altai., Tel. Leb. Kas.): reap, cut, hit, reap grass, scrab (Radloff). Old Turkish **çap**, **çop**: cut, behead. Sumerian: **şab**. / **Çapa**: hoe / "To cut with a quick blow,' mid-14c., of uncertain origin, perhaps from Old North French choper, from Vulgar Latin ***cuppare** 'to behead,'" (OED) / **Çap**, **çop** > ***chopped***, ***chopping*** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Çap**, **çop** > **chop** = **ÇAB** (Maya, N. American)

clothe (Eng.), **kleidung** (German): **giyim**. '**Ki**' Turkish root means 'kleidung' (Radloff) **Kijim**, **kiyim** (Altaic and in many Turkish dialects) / *"**Kijim** > **kostüm** ? - **Kala(ğ)** (Afghan Uzbek) > cloth (-ğ >-t)" (A. Atabek)*

coach (Eng.): *In Old Russian Turkish rooted word '**koç**' means nomad's tented car. Turkish '**göç**' already means migration. And then '**kuç**', and '**kibitka**' words (Bikkinin)* / **Koş** (Crimea) car, horse car, **die Kutsche**; **koçu**: car (Radloff)

coffin (Eng.): Turkish '**kefen**' (Turkish – Arabic ?) is cloth in which the dead person was wrapped. Old Turkish '**kof**': hollow, empty; '**kobuk**, **kovık**': cave, cavitas. In ancient times primitive graves were caves. / **Qevurah** (Hebrew.): coffin, bury / **Qeberu** (Akkad.) < **kabir** (Turkish > Arabic) > **grave** > **coffin** / **Qeberu**: to die: **geber** …

collect, **collector** (Eng.): *For collect water, lake, pond, there are some same words in Turkish old dialects (**kölar**, **köler**: '**gölet**') (Kisamov)*

college (Eng.): from Latin **collegium** "community, society" … Turkish '**halk**' '**kalık**': people, community … **Kalık** > **collegium** (A. Atabek)

comma (Eng.): Turkish '**kama**' (wedge) (?) Considering the incised signs on stone inscriptions.

copper (Eng.), **cuprum** (Latin), **kupfer** (German): **bakır**. '**Copper**'s root is Old Turkish '**kap**': container, cup, vessel, pot / Also Turkish '**bakır**' means 'shining, bright'. A complete overlap of meaning and concept. Copper and bakır also have phonetic similarity.

common (Eng.): **commonwealth**, **community**, **communism** etc. Old and New Turkish '**kamu**, **cumul**, **kömek**, **kamuğ**, **kamık** (community, society, get together, collect, meeting etc.) / Cem, cumhur, cümle, cemaat etc. / " … from Latin communis … PIE ***ko-moin-i**- … from ***ko**- 'together' + *moi-n-" (OED)
A significant part of the West's so-called prefixed explanations are refuted

when Turkish roots are shown. / Qamay: all, complete, together (Orkhon); **qamuq** (Orkhon); **kamuğ**, **kamu:** all, together, society (DLT) / ***Communio***, ***communis*** *(Latin): kamu (H. Tarcan)* / 'Kömek': people; 'cumul' (Kirghiz): meet, come together (Radloff) / **Kamasu** (Akkad.) > **common** < **kamu** / **Kombuti** (Celtic) < kamu: community

cottage (Eng.): **çatı** (roof, home) / **Kota**, **koton** (Uzbek, Cagatay, Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Yakut); **koton** (Finnish): house (Rasanen) / for more information see "**Hot**" item

court (Eng.): Most likely is related to the Turkish '**koru**' (save, protect, guard). '**Koru**': protected forest, tree garden

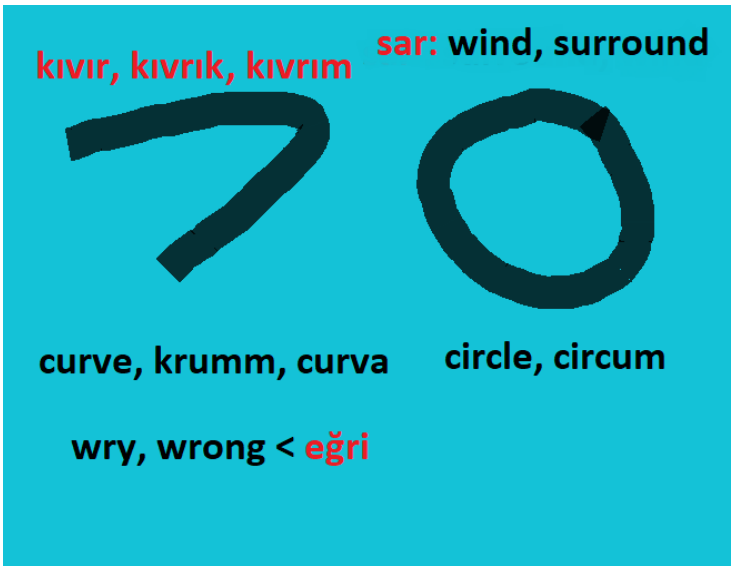
crop (Eng.): **kırp**-mak, **kırk**-mak, **kırp**-ık / *Kırpmak > crop (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Crop**, **harvest** < Turkish '**körpe**' (young, crop) / *Crop < körpe (kırp) (Kisamov)*

cuisine (Eng): cook, kitchen, cuisine etc. all are related to each other. Turkish '**kaynat**': cook, boil; '**kavur**': roast; '**köz**': ember; '**kız**': heat; '**kızart**': fry … Considering this clustered root, in which language is the actual root?

culture (Eng.): this notion has **agricultural** root. " … **cultura** '**cultivation**'. Cultura: mid-15c., 'the tilling of land, act of preparing the earth for crops,' from Latin cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture … " (OED). **Till**: plough; **dilim**-leme (cut, slice). "PIE root": '**kwel**'. It means to move, to lift and turn, to stay. Old Turkish '**kaldır**': lift, heave (tearing apart the ground); **kal**: stay / But there is another information. ***Culture****: kültür- (v.)* / *Türkic kültür-, költür- (v.) "bind,*

fetter" (EDT 717, OTD 326 "to harness"). (Kisamov) Türkic '**köl**' root means **collect**

cup, **cuppa** (Eng. - Latin): **kap** (container, vessel, pot, bowl etc.). "Old English: from popular Latin cuppa, probably from Latin cupa 'tub'." (Oxford D.). Kap (DLT), **kap** (Orkhon) / *Sumerian '**ğab**' means basket; German '**korb**', Turkish '**kap**' (M. İ. Çığ);* **küp** *> cupa (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Kap, **cup** (Latin) relation (O. Süleymanov) / **Kappu** (Akkad.): kap; **h(g-k)ubsasu** (Akkad.): bottle - **şişe**, **kap** / **Kappi** (Hittite): pot, kap / '**Kapkagag**' (Sumer): utensils <> **kapkacak** (O. N. Tuna)



curry (Eng. – Hindi): Turkish '**kar**': mix; '**karılı**': mixed, blend …

cuvette (Fr.): bathtube, **kova**, **kovga** (Old Turkish – Mong.) (Nişanyan) (bucket, water vessel), **aquarius** / Büvet: barrage, bank / **kova** > **cuvette** (küvet)

can (Eng.): jug. *kanata, kendük (Kaşgarlı - DLT) (Kisamov)*

cap (Eng.), **cappa** (Latin, It.): **kepenek** (shepherd's coat) / "late Old English **cæppe** "hood, head-covering, cape," a general Germanic borrowing (compare Old Frisian and Middle Dutch **kappe**, Old High German **chappa**) from Late Latin **cappa** "a cape, hooded cloak" (source of Spanish capa, Old North French cape, French chape), a word of **uncertain origin**…" (OED) / Already Old Turkish '**kap**' root means cover.

cavalry (Eng.): *Turkish* ***keval, kevel*** *(horse - Kisamov) / "Turkish* ***kevel*** *is 'horse'.* ***Kakaval*** *is a kind of cheese made from mare's milk by Trak Scythian. (A. Atabek)*

cello (Latin): a musical enstrument. **Çalmak**, **çalgı** (play a musical enstrument, musical enstrument)

dactly (Eng.): finger. It is related to Turkish '**değ**, **dokun**' (**touch**, **tact**) > **digitus** (Latin)

decorate (Eng.); **decus**, **decorare** (Latin): Claimed "PIE root" is '**dek**'. "to take, accept" OED (?). Turkish '**dik**, **dik-mek**': rise, erect, built, construct, sew … Heykel **dik**ti … Bayrak **dik**ti … Perde **dik**ti … (erected a statue, erected a flag, sewed a curtain …) / **TİC** (Maya, N. American) = **dik** (Karimullin)

derrick (Eng.): ***direk*** *(pole, mast, column, beam, post ...) (Kisamov) /* **Tarwi(a)**: (Hittite): wooden beam. **Tura**: beam; direk, terek: tree, beam

design (Eng): **düzün**, **düzen** (adorn, ornament) (A. Atabek)

digital (Eng.): '**değ**-me, **dokun**-ma' (tact, touch). The root is **dactilo** (Old Greek), **digitus** (Latin): finger

dish (Eng.): Old Turkish '**aş**' (meal, food). **Edis** (Scythian, Koib. Kirghiz, Uyghur) pot, cup, bowl, dish / *"Diize: 'saucer' (Tuva)" (A. Atabek)* / *Sumerian:* ***eşa***, ***eşe***, ***eşşu***, ***uzu*** *(about food, meal)* <> **aş** *(M. İ. Çığ).*

dome (Eng.), **dom** (German), **domus** (Latin): vault, church, house. Turkish '**tam**, **dam**': wall, roof, house. See also "**Tumor-tumour**" item. All of them are related to Turkish '**tom**' (bud, bundle, chubby, round things …) / Dam > ***domus*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) (V. Hatiboğlu)* / Dam: **domus**, **domesticus** (Latin): house, about home; '**dominium**' (ownership) / **Dema** (Celtic): build < dam

domestic (Eng.): about house. Turkish '**dam**' (home) > '**dome**'. Many words were producted from this root: **dominance**, **dominant**, **domain** etc.

door (Eng.): '**tura**' (Altaic, Old Turkish) (house, building); '**turuy**': home (Orkhon). Sanskrit '**dur**, **dvar**, **dvari**': door. **Kavata**, **kapata** (Sanskrit) <> **kapı** (door). Claimed "PIE root" '**dhwer**' / **Dar** (house) (Arabic), 'dar' (house) (Kipchak), 'tar, dar' Old Turkish: narrow / **Triko** (Celtic) <> tura (house)

electric (Eng.): Uyghur '**yaltırık**': bright, shining, sparkling. The analogy was invented by the Sun-Language movement that emerged in Turkiye in the 1930s and was widely ridiculed by its opponents. According to the OED: Physicist Thomas Browne first proposed this concept in the 1600s. The root word it is inspired by is the **Latin electrum**, meaning '**amber**', and the Greek **electron** words. As it is known from physics experiments in primary school, amber creates magnetism and electricity by rubbing. It creates sparks. Browne must have been inspired by this. Establishing a bond with "**yaltırık**" can be seriously thought of in terms of root unity. Who deserves to be ridiculed in this situation? / ***Electric****: yaşu – yaru - yal-tıra: light, radiation (A. Atabek)*

erg (Eng.): energy unit. Old Turkish '**erk**, **erke**': power, power of work - act

ergo (Eng.) work, **erke**. "PIE root": '**wreg**' (to work). Erk, erke: power, power of work - act

ethic (Eng.): it is said to come from Greek '**ethos**' (way, custom, habit). The real root is Turkish '**ed**, **et**, et-mek): do, act, Latin '**edo**'. **Et**: do, act (Orkhon) / Old *Turkish 'etig': work, act, movement, behave (D. Aksan);* ***Ethikos*** *– etik < '**et-mek**' (N. Sümer)* / **Etig** (edig), (act, action, correction, rectification, performances, events; method of construction, ornament) (Clauson)

farm, **farmer** (Eng.): çiftçi (the root is two, plowing with two oxes). 'Farmer' < '**pair**' < **bara** (two), **maraba** (farm worker). ***Maş*** *(Sumer) –* ***bara*** *(Yakut) – pair : double;* maraba *: farmer (A. Atabek)*

feast (Eng.): **besle** (feed) / "PIE root" '**ues**', **feast** < '**besle**' (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) (The Genesis of the Tur **ferrum** (Eng - Latin): demir, temir,

'**ergene**' / *'Ergene' > '**Ergenekon**' (legendery home land of Turks (Ü. Mutlu)* / eri, '**ergi-mek**' (melt) is most likely about '**ergene**' (iron). **Iron** (Eng.) < 'ergene'

football (Eng.): Turkish, Old Turkish '**but**' (leg, back part of leg, foot); in Old and New Turkish dialects '**bol**, **bolçok**' (wide things for someting, ball shaped thing).

fountain (Eng.): Old Turkish, Oghuz '**pınar**' (spring) / "early 15c., 'spring of water that collects in a pool,' from Old French fontaine "natural spring" (12c.), from Medieval Latin **fontana** 'fountain, a spring' " (OED)

fruit (Eng.): **ferik**. *Ferik > **fruk** (Latin) > **fruit** (-k > -t sound change rule - A. Atabek)* / Turkish '**erik**': plum, or general name of some fruits

furnace (Eng.), **furnos** (Greek): **fırın** / Turkish '**koruk**': fırın; '**vere**', '**bur**': cook, bake, fry / '**Ferno**' of **Inferno** (hell): fırın

gabarit (Fr.): gabari (French rooted), size, gauge, mold, gage, caliber / Turkish '**kap**': container, vessel, case; '**kabar**': arch, heave; **kabara**: width (Radloff)

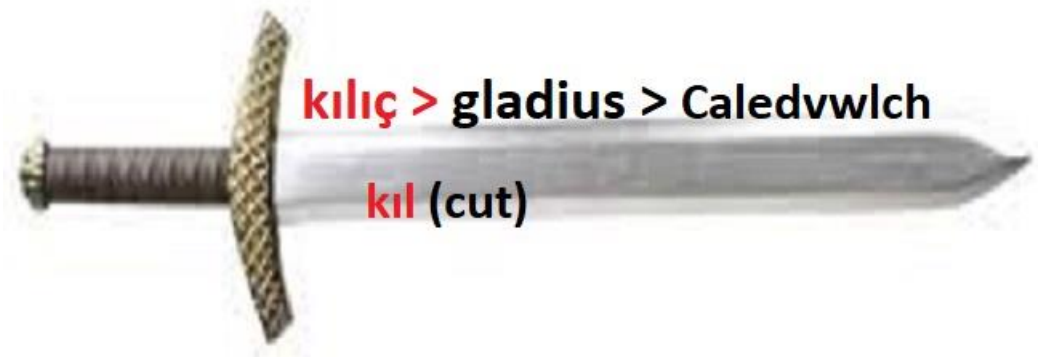
gaita, **kuyka** (Basque): gayda, tulum, bagpipe, with the same name in Galicia. Laz '**guda**' means goatskin. '**Gudastviri**': gaita. It is also known by the same name in the Balkans. Goat: **keçi** / gunny sack: **TL'UU** (Native American) >< tulum

garden (Eng.), **garten** (German): **koru** (garden, protected forest) / *"Hortus*, *kohort*, **horon**, **koru**... *all are related to each other" (A. Y. Aksoy)* / Garden,

forest (Eng.); **ort** (German): protected (guarded – **korunmuş**) field, protected area. **Or**: in Turkish protected area. **Karta** (Chuvash): garden / '**Kiri**' (Sumer.) (P. Kaya) > garden < **koru**, **karta**, **koru-mak** > **guard**

geo, **geography**, **geology** (Eng.); **geo**, **gi** (Greek): **yer** (earth, ground, world). **Cir** (Kas.) (jir): earth (Radloff). '**Yer**' > earth, '**cir**' > '**geo**' … (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa, 1869; Ünal Mutlu)

gladio, **gladiator** (Eng.); **gladius**, **gladio** (Latin): **kılıç**, **sword**. They are orginated from Old Turkish '**kıl**' root (cut) and '**kılıç**' (sword) / *Kılıç > gladius (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Kılınc** (Uyghur), **kılıç** (Altai. , Tel. Kas. Ottom.) (Radloff) / *"**kılıç-dar** > **gladia-tor**" (A. Atabek)* / "Altaic ***čalu-** 'to cut'." (Svitych, Bomhard) … / **Kılağı**: sharpen



glass (Eng.): cam. **Kelençe** (Chuvash): glass (A. Atabek) / "PIE root" '**gel**, **gla**, **gle**': light, shine, bright, joyfull >< Turkish '**yal**, **yula**': blaze, light (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

graph, **graphic** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kara**': writing; karalama, karak: drawing, write (O. Süleymanov) / **gramm**, **grammer** have also same root (karama, karalama)

grave (Eng.): tomb. Old Turkish gür, kurun, **kurgan** (Kisamov) / Turkish vernecular in Kars region '**gor**': grave (Sibel Dursun)

grave, **gravitation** (Eng.): **ağır**, **ağırlık** / *'**ağır**' > grave (Ü. Mutlu).* ***Ağır > augur(ium)*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Ağır > aurum** (gold) (O. Süleymanov) / Avestan '**garo**' < **ağır** (heavy)

gymnasium, **gymnastics** (Latin, Eng, Greek): literally Turkish '**giyimsiz**' (unclothed) / 1590s, "place of exercise," from Latin gymnasium "school for gymnastics," from Greek gymnasion "public place where athletic exercises are practiced; gymnastics school," in plural, "bodily exercises," from gymnazein "to exercise or train," literally or figuratively, literally "**to train naked**," from **gymnos** "**naked**," from a metathesis of PIE *nogw-mo-, suffixed form of *nogw- "naked" (see **naked**). OED / No matter how much they try to make it up, this is exactly "**giyimsiz**" (naked, unclothed) of Etruscan, Latin Turks.

habitat (Eng.): *Turkish '**oba**': nomad tent, nomad land (Kisamov)* / Claimed "PIE root" '**ghabh**' / ghabh < **havza** (Turkish – Arabic basin); Turkish '**ova**': plain, meadows

hall (Eng.): Old Turkish '**aul**': hunting ground, common area, pasture, dormitory (Radloff) / *Turkish '**qaliq**': room, high room, hall", "sky, heaven, air space, air", a noun derivative fr. the verb **qali**- "rise, airborne". The notion of **qaliq**, besides the "upper chambers" and "sky, heaven, air space, air", connotes specifics of "airy space", "openness to heaven" and "gathering place", making it an ideal word for religious imagery, epitomized in the Goth. expression Walhalla (Valhalla) "dead-hall" (Hall of dead), an allophone of the Türkic **ölqaliq** "death-hall" (öl "death"), and its A.-Sax. allophone Waelheall "death-hall". (Kisamov)* / '**Caelum**' (Latin): '**gök**', sky, '**kalık**' (sky) (Uyghur)

harp (Eng.): Old Turkish '**arpa**, **arwa**, **arva**': shaman praying, shaman song (TT) / **Ir**: Old Turkish şarkı: song

harvest, **crop** (Eng.): Turkish **hasat**, **körpe** (in harvest meaning); **kırp**, **kırpım** (crop) / **Kuer** (Hittite): harvest / *'**Gur**' (Sumer.): reap, mow (O. N. Tuna)*

hash (Eng.): *meal, Turkish **haşlama** (boiled meal); **aş** (meal) (Kisamov)* / **As**, **asa**, **asana** (Sanskrit.): **aş**

herb: *arpa (Kisamov)* / Terra <> **torpak** > **arba** > herba < **tarım** / **Arpa**: barley, grain; **torpak**: terra; **arba**: herb; **tarım**: agriculture / ***Kurık** (Chuvash), **karut**: herb, **kraut** (A. Atabek)* / Greek '**krithari**': barley

house (Eng.), **casa** (Latin): **ev**. ***Koş** (Old Turkish): house. **Huca** (Chuvash): house, room. '**Kos**' (Kazakh, Nogay); house. '**Hos**' (Yakut): room. Arabic **hücre***

*(**oda**, **hücre**) (Ü. Mutlu)* / Also these are related to **ısı** (heat, heiss); **od** (fire) / See "**Hot**" items

hunt, **hunter** (Eng.), **kynigo** (Greek): **av**, **avcı**. **Angda** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): hunting, hunt; **angdı**, **angcı**: hunter (Radloff). **Ançı**: hunter (DLT). *Chuvash '**an**' means wild animal, hunt (Özcan Yüksek)* / See "**Animal**" item / N. America 'to hunt': **AEN**, **AN <> an**

hunter - gatherer (Eng.): **avlar-getirir**, **angar-getirir**. See "**Hunt**" and "**Gather**" items

hut (Eng.): **Kota**, **koton** (Uzbek, Cagatay, Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Yakut); **koton** (Finnish): house (Rasanen) / **Huğ** > *hut (word ending –g,ğ > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

hypotenuse (Greek, latin, Eng.): Western sources explain it as "**under-tensioning**". Nonsense! What are we under tension here? **Adnan Atabek** tells it from another point: *"The so-called **Pythagorean** theorem was known in the Sumerians. The 'tense' here is Turkish '**tıng**' (Yakut). So where did "hypo" come from? Stretching and tying from below? Why not from above? So why should it be 'hyper'? What is stretched here is not the 'hypo', but the '**tel**' (wire). That string is the string of the harp. **Gap** > habl (Arabic) > **ip** (Turkish) > cable "*

iaculi (Latin): arrow, **ok**. **Arc** (Eng.) < **arcus** (Latin) < **yay**. **Yai** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar. Kom. Uyghur): arc (Radloff) / Native American **K'O**: **ok**, arrow / **Ok** > **K'O** > **iaculi**

idol (Eng.): Old Turkish '**iduk**' sacred, holy (DLT); **ıdık**, **ıdık**, **idik** (Uyghur): divine grace

ignate, **ignition** (Eng.); **ignite** (Latin): **yak**-mak, **yak**

image, **imagination** (Eng.); **imago** (Latin): **imge**, sign, symbol etc. Old Turkish '**im**': sign; **imle, imlet**, **imleş** (words about imagination, sign, dream) (DLT) ... / *Image* < **umaj** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Emre**, **imre** (dreamer, passionate, lover) (TDK)

imitate, **imitation** (Eng.): **imge**, sign, symbol etc. Old Turkish '**im**': sign; **imle, imlet**, **imleş** (words about imagination, sign, dream) (DLT) ... / *Image* < **umaj** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Emre**, **imre** (dreamer, passionate, lover) (TDK)

inch (Eng.): unit of measurement. Turkish '**ili**, **eni**': finger, finger measurment (Radloff).

iron (Eng.): **demir**, **temir**. Old Turkish '**ergene**': iron, **ore**, iron ore. '**Ergenekon**': legendery secret land of Old Turks in the mountains of iron mine (Ü. Mutlu) / '**Ergi**-mek': melt, melt iron; '**eri**, **eri**-mek': melt / **Ergani**: a mining town in Türkiye / **Ergene > ergi > ore > iron**

irrigate, **irrigation** (Eng.): Turkish '**ırmak**' (river); Turkish '**karık**', '**ark**' (water channel). **Karsu**, **kosara**, **karsi** (Sanskrit). Hitttite "**irrigate**": **ar(as)siie-a**, **ars-rs**, **arsanu**, **rsnu**: flow, **ırmak**. **Aras**: a river in Türkiye. (O. Sertkaya)

job (Eng.): " … a word of **uncertain origin**." (OED). Turkish '**çaba**, **çapa**, **çop**': effort, endeavor, hoe, cutting) must be root of it. / *Job* < **çaba** *(Ü. Mutlu)*

joy (Eng.): **eğlence**, eğlenmek. **Toy**: Old Turkish feast, entertainment, wedding … (DLT); **toy**: drum. **Toy** (Eng.): plaything. "Middle English: From Old French joie, based on Latin **gaudium**, from gaudere 'rejoice.' " (Oxford D.) / **gaudere** <> **eğlence** (joy)

kayak (Eng.), **kajak** (German): Old Turkish '**kayık**'. **Kai**: (Tel. Altai. Scythian, Koib. Kom.) **kayma**, ski, slip, kayak, **kayık**, little boat (Radloff). "Mid 18th century: from **Inuit** *qayaq*." (Oxford D.). **Kaymak**, **kayak**, **kayık** (one of Inuit - Turkish common words) (Bikkinin). / slip, slide, skate: Native American **GAAC**, **KAE** >< **kay**, **kayak**

kiosk (Eng. - German): Its origin Turkish '**köşk**'. "Kiosk: '1620s, … from French kiosque (17c.), which is (along with German and Polish kiosk) from Turkish **koshk**, kiöshk 'pavilion, summer house,' from Persian kushk 'palace, villa; pavilion, portico." (OED) / **Köşk** > **kiosk** (Ü. Mutlu), Bikkinin / **Kos** (Kuman, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Çagatay …): dorm, tent, cottage, house

Kirk (church) (Eng. – Scandinavian, Scottish): **kertgün** (to believe, believing) (Clauson, Kisamov) / **Church** < **çirgü** (Chuvash) (A. Atabek)

kitchen (Eng.), **küche** (German): Turkish '**katna**, **kayna**': boil, cook (Kisamov) / " … from Proto-Germanic *kokina … German Küche, … French **cuisine**, Spanish **cocina**, a variant of Latin **coquina** … from coquus 'cook'" (OED) / Turkish: **kayna**, **kaynat** (boil, cook)

marine (Eng.), **mare** (Latin), **mer** (Fr.), **more** (Rusça): sea / ***Moura*** *(Yakut) sea (Ü. Mutlu)*/ Old Turkish '**müren**': river, lake **/ Marratu** (Akkad.) sea / '**Müren**' suits Old Turkik '**ba**, **bu**' (water) root.

music (Eng.), **amusment** (Eng.), **musik** (German): müzik. **Muz** (Kazakh): entertainment, fun, snack **/** *'**Muz**': (Sumerian) musical instrument, drum (Ü. Mutlu)*. Arabic '**musiki**' / **Komı** (Uyghur): induce, stimulate, excite. **Komıs** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Scythian. Koib. Ktsch. Bar.): music

nail (Eng.): çivi, çivileme, tırnak (nail, nailing, toe). Turkish '**nal**': iron horseshoe; '**nalla-mak**': nailing the horseshoe

needle (Eng.): **iğne**, **igne**, **yinne** (Kisamov) / needle < yigne, iğne (**Y** > '**Ne-**' rule) / See "**Near**" item / '**Acus**' (Latin): needle, Turkish '**ok**' (arrow) / **Delgo** (Celtic): iğne (delici - piercing) / "PIE root" '**aik**, **ik**' (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) … **iğne** > **ik**

negative (Eng.): **ne**, **yok / yok** > neg (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / see "**Near**" and "**No**" items

null (Eng.): sıfır, **yok** (Y > N rule) **/** "**Ne ol**: **nul**" (A. Atabek) / Turkish '**ne**, **na**' denote negative condition. See "**No**" item

obelisk (Eng.): *Turkish obaka, obelik (Altai) > obada > **obelisk** > abide (Arabic Turkish) (A. Atabek)*

Olimpos (Greek): name of a hill… Olimpos < Ulu – baş (high – head, hill) (A. Atabek)

oratio (Eng. -Latin): speaking. *It's about Old Turkish '**orı**' (shout, call, announce) (O. Karatay).*

oratorio (Eng.); **oratio**, **oratorio** (Latin); **aria** (It.): Old Turkish, Uyghur 'yır, ır': song, sing a song. Turkish '**orba**': Shaman melodies (Radloff). **Ir**, **ir**, **ıra**, **ıra-mak** (Soj. Koib. Ktsch. Kas): song, sing (Radloff).

ore (Eng.): Old Turkish 'ergene': iron, iron ore … Also Ergenekon, Ergani are related to this (**Ergenekon**: Old Turkish legend, about iron mountain; **Ergani**: a mining town in Türkiye). Erg, ergene, öre > **iron, ore** / *Ore: öre .. Türkic öre: (oro:, oru:) (n.) "pit (in the ground)". (Kisamov)*

ort (German), **orde** (Basque): village, place, residantial place, yurt. Turkish '**yurt**': nomad tent, nomad residantial place. *Ort < **yurt** (B. Keresteciyan)*

parliament (Eng.): Old Turkish '**barkır**, **bağır**': shout, berate, rebuke, speak aloud; '**böğür**': bellow / **Parliament**: a place of **bağır**, **böğür** (shouting and bellowing) ☺

pasture (Eng.), **pasco** (Latin): **besle**, **besle-mek**, **beslen**mek (feed). "to feed by putting in a pasture" (OED) / **Uesiie/a**, **uesiie/a**, **wesi/wesai** (Hittite): graze, to pasture <> besi, besle (graze, pasture, feed) (O. Sertkaya)

peruke (Eng.), **perrucca** (It): 'peruk' are related Turkish 'böri' and 'börk'. / "Proto-Nostratic *bur-a '(fine, soft) feathers, fur, wool, (body) hair' " (Bomhard) / Börk > **beret** / **böri** > **fury** < **warkui** / **furious**: like '**börı**'

picture, pictura (Eng. - Latin): **çizim**. Old Turkish '**bıçım**' (cut, slice) then Turkish '**biçin**, **biçim**' (form, shape) may ve relatives of 'pictura'.

pistol (Eng.): front filling little rifle or gun. '**Tolum**' Old Turkish gun. The '**tol**' here most probably means 'steel', not loading, filling. Because the name of also older Turkish arms begin with '**tol**'. Besides Turkish '**tol**, **dol**': fill

pit (Eng.): originally comes from 'water hole' (OED), Turkish '**but**': water / **but > pit, water**

pizza (Eng. – It.): Turkish '**pişir**, **piş**': cook; '**pişi**, **bişi**': pastries baked on a sheet pans, and these words are thousands of years old. Also a kind of real Turkish pastry '**pide**' is rooted from '**bişi**'. Pide is like '**pizza**'. / So … **piş, bişi > pide > pizza < baz, bazlama etc.**

plate (Eng.): **tabak, sahan**. **Plaga** (Latin): flat surface, düz yüzey. **Ablak**: flat and round face (TDK) / *Yassı > **plat**, **aplati** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan).*

play (Eng.), **spielen** (German): Turkish '**piyAlA**, **piyele**': play, 'tanzen' (Altaic Turkish - Radloff). **Ballo** (Latin, Spanish): dance. Bi, **bila** (Kirghiz) 'tanzen', play, dance; '**biyi**': 'tanzen', play, dance (Radloff) / *Vilya: dance (A. Atabek)* / N. American **BAAXAL**, **AEN**: **play**, **oyun**, oyna, **bailar** (Spanish) / Greek '**paizo**': play, piyala

poach (Eng.): cook, boil, pişirmek, kaynatmak; **poach** < **piş**, **pişir**

pochette (Eng. – Fr.): torba, **bohça** / ***Mişuk*** *(leather bottle, bag) > pochette (Fr.) (-k > -t sound change rule):* torba *(A. Atabek)*

pocket (Eng.): cep, **bohça** (bag, packet); **bag**, **bağ** (bag, bind)

pole (Eng.): direk. Old Turkish: **bal**, **balbal** (stone masonry monument column, obelix) (Kisamov) / bal, balbal > Wall, stone pole / Pol, pali (Türkiye Turkish vernecular): pole (A. Atabek)

polis (Greek – Eng.): city, şehir, kent. Old Turkish '**balıq**, **balıg**, **balık**'. **Balıg** > **polis** (-g > -s word ending sound change law – A. Atabek) / In Türkiye some city names: **Bolu**, Safranbolu, İnebolu ... / *Balig > ville > polis (Greek) (B. Keresteciyan);* ***Bolu****: poli*, *polis (B. Keresteciyan).* Balık, bolu, *polis (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Policy**, **politic**, **police, polite** etc. are rooted from here.

polo (Eng.): a game. It's name comes from '**ball**' (bol, bolçuk, polçuk – round shaped things)

port, **portal** (Eng.): *Turkish '**bar**, **var**': reach, arrive (Kisamov)* / **Barık**, **börge** (door) > **port** (A. Atebek)

pot (Eng.): kap, çanak. **Badija**, **badja** (Ottom. , Cagatay, Azeri): kap, pot (Rasanen) / *Pot: patır, batır (Kisamov)*

quilt (Eng.): It most probably originates from Turkish '**kıl**', '**kıl keçe**', 'kıl örgü'; 'bristle', 'felt', 'bristle braid'. The OED says of uncertain origin.

reap (Eng.): biçmek. ***Oruv*** *> reap (A. Atabek) (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages.)*

rice (Eng.): pirinç. Another Turkish word '***ıras***' *> rice (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. This is usually seen in Western words starting with 'R'. – A. Atabek)*

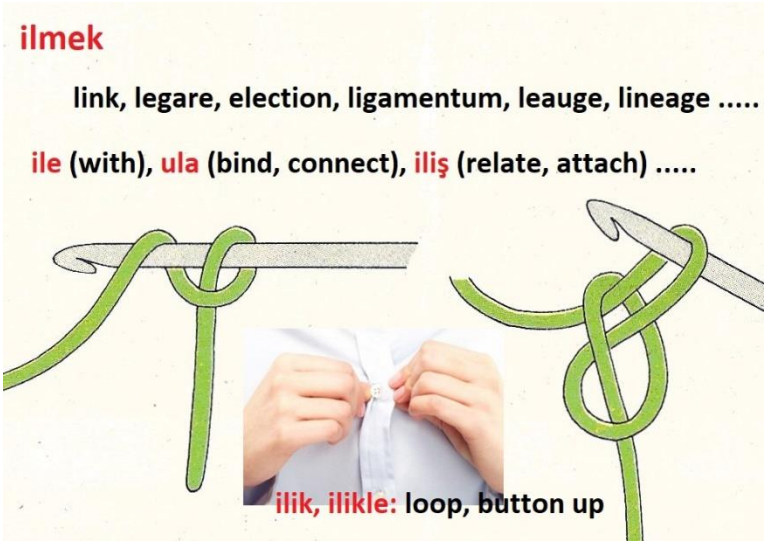
road, **routh** (Eng.), **routine** (Eng.): *Turkish* ***oruk*** *> road (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. İt's exact law. – A. Atabek)* / '**Ara**' (Sumer.): road, **ara** (Kurmaev), **ara**: distance / '**Routine**' has the same root (road)

robe (Eng.): it'a root 'cut'. Turkish '**urba**' (clothes). Turkish **erpe**: cutting (Kisamov). Turkish '**or**' root denotes 'cut', for example '**orak**': sickle / ***Urba*** *> robe (initial 'R' rule – A. Atabek)*

rocket (Eng.): Its origin is the Italian '**rochetto**', which is the bobbin used in the production of yarn and fabric. This name was later given to the '**rocket**' due to its shape. They say that its root is Norwegian '**rokkr**'. We think its real root is Turkish '**öreke**'. Öreke > **rochetto** … Adnan Atabek wrote, some of the Turkish words lose the initial vowel when they are transferred to Western languages. If you ask why '**öreke**' is the first source, it is the only one that can express the verb 'knit': **ör**.

roll (Eng.), **rollen** (German): **oro** (Altai, Tel. Küar. Kirghiz): roll, turn, roll up / *"Turkish words whose second letter's is 'r' have a rule of dropping the first vowel when transferring to the West.* ***Öreke > roka****, from here the word* ***rocket*** *was derived. There is the required number of data for sampling." (A. Atabek)*

rope (Eng.): **ip** / Sumerian **dib**: band (O. N. Tuna) / Native American **SUUM**, **TL'UL**, **T'LUU**, **LUUN** <> **sicim** (cord, rope); **tel**; ile, ilik, ula, iliş etc. (**line**, **link**, **legare**, **leauge** etc.)


ilmek
link, legare, election, ligamentum, leauge, lineage .....
ile (with), ula (bind, connect), iliş (relate, attach) .....
ilik, ilikle: loop, button up

ruin (Latin – Eng.): ***ören*** > *ruin (B. Keresteciyan)* / The initial 'R' rule: ***ören*** > *ruin; also ...* ***ruin*** - ***ören*** - ***viran*** *make a trilogy in a certain rule and this prove that the root is Turkish. (A. Atabek)* / **Harību** (Hittite): ruin, deserted place. Sanskrit '**harati**': ruin, harap (Turkish Arabic) / **Ören** > **ruin** > **haribu** > **harati** <> harap, harabe

saber, **sabre** (Eng.): kılıç, sword. **Sabar**: hitter, beater (Bikkinin) / " from German **Sabel** … from Hungarian **szablya**." (Oxford D.) / ***Saabıla*** *(Yakut)* > ***saber*** *(last sound l > r rule – A. Atabek)* / Turkish '**sap**': handle of sword, or knife; '**bil**': sharp; '**biley**': sharpen (?)

sagitta (Latin): ok, arrow. Old Turkish '**sağdak**, **sadak**': arrow bag

salary (Eng.): Turkish salva, salga: payment (Kisamov). In Türkiye Turkish 'salma': money or taxes collected from people for certain reasons.

sale, **sell**, **sold** (Eng.): *Turkish* ***sat***, ***satış*** *(sale, selling) (Kisamov)*

scabbard (Eng.): kılıç kını, kılıç **kabı**. Something like "**keski kabı**". Old Turkish '**kap**': cover, case, resaptacle … S-cabbard: **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

scalea (Latin): stairs. Turkish '**seki**': platform, terrace, step, a bit high place to step

scene (Eng.), **scaena** (Latin): Old Turkish '**seki**': platform, terrace, step, a bit high place to step … (Durrani, Afgan) Native American '**SECHİN**' (altar) < **seki**

scent (Eng.); **sentire** (Latin): koku. **İs** (Uyghur): scent; **iske** (Kirghiz): scent, smell (Radloff). Turkish '**tütsü**': incens, fume

scissor (Eng.), **scheere** (German): **makas**; **scissus**, **scissura** (Latin): cut, **kes** (cut). **Kaiçı** (Altai, Tel. Kas.): scissor. The "PIE root" is '**kes**, **sec**, **kes**': cut / **S-cissor** < **kes** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

scoop (Eng.): **kepçe**, 'kup', **kap / S-coop** < **kap**, **kepçe** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

scorch (Eng.): It's related to Old Turkish '**kor**': ember; '**kavur**': scorch, roast / "Middle English, perhaps related to Old Norse skorpna 'be shrivelled." (Oxford D.) (?) **/ S-corch** < **kavur**, **kor** ... **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

scratch, **script** (Eng.); **scribo**, **scabere**, **scriptor**, **cicatrix** (Latin): **çiz**, **çizik** (draw, scratch) (**chisel**), **kert**, **kara** … **kert** (notch), çent, **kara**, **karak** (write). **Script**, **scratch**, **scrab** etc. all are about 'write, draw'; '**çizi**, kerti,

kara' … Latin **scabere**, **scripture** etc.. / **S-crab** < kara, kert … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / N. American 'write': **TSİİC** <> çizik

script (Eng.), **scripture** (Latin): yazı, çizi. Old Turkish '**çi**, **si**' root: **çizmek**, draw, scratch, zeichnen, **schreiben** (German); çim: çiz; **sız** (Kas. Kirghiz, Kom): **çizi**, writing; **si** (root) (Altai, Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian): write, draw (Radloff) / Old Turkish: kertik, kırtış (DLT), 'kara, karama': write / *Çent > **scindo** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*, *kert > **curto** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / ***Script***, ***scribere***: ***kara***, ***karamak*** *(write);* ***schreiben*** *(German) tahrir, takrir (Arabic),* ***ecrire*** *(Fr.),* ***scrivere*** *(It.),* ***kire*** *(Armenian),* ***chara*** *(Indo-Tibet.) (M. C. Paşa)*

second (Eng.): as a time unit. Saniye / from Medieval Latin **secunda,** short for secunda pars minuta "**second diminished part**," the result of the second division of the hour by sixty … **see second** (adj.) (OED) (first division of hour is minute, second division is 'second') / **S-eco-nd** < **iki-nci** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / Claimed "PIE root": "**sekw**", see "**Sekw**" item

sector (Eng.): **kes**, **kesim** (cut, section). See "**Sect**" item / *chektür, sector (n.) "section, arc, division, parcel off" ~ Türkic čektür- (chektür-) (v.) "parcel off, separate", "separate with markers" (imp.). (Kisamov)*

seed (Eng.), **samen** (German): Claimed "PIE root" is '**sa**'. Turkish '**çeç**': wheat mixed with straw; **saç**: scatter (scattering the seeds) (?)

sero (Latin): plant, sow (in serial lines ?), **serp** (strewing) (?) / ***Serpmek*** > ***spargere*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Zeri'ah**, **zaru** (Akkad.): sow, seed > **zaraa** (Hebrew) > ziraat (Turkish Arabic) < **üren**, **ürendi** (germ, seed)

shaft (Eng.): as a car pole … **çift** (double) > **shaft**: thill, two oxes (or horses) are bound this

shaft (Eng.): as handle Turkish '**sap**' (handle) / **sap** > **shaft**

shawl (Eng.); **schal** (German): **şal**. *It may be rooted from Turkish or Persian '**çul**': sackcloth (Nişanyan)* / *" **yal**, **cal**, **yele**, **yün**' (mane, wool) > **şal** (A. Atabek)* / Native American 'scarf': **ZAGH**, **T'AAL**, **TS'ALNİİGİ** (**şal**)

shepherd (Eng.), **schäfer** (German): **çoban**. Sumerian: **sipad**. **Gott Şulpae** (German): God shepherd, Shepherd Star/ *Turkish 'çolpan': shepherd star, Venus <> Sumerian: **şulpae** (O. N. Tuna)* / "Shepherd: 'Old English scaphierde, from **sheep** + obsolete herd 'herdsman'." (Oxford D.). **Çoban** > **sipad** > **sheep** > **şulpae** > **çolpan** (?) / **Shephered** (Hebrew.), **sipad**, **suba(n)** (Sumer.) (Kurmaev) <> çoban / Avestan **fşu**: sheep and cows … Turkish '**baş**' (küçük baş, büyük baş – sheep, cow) >< **fşu** (?); **çob** >< **kafa**, **baş** (head) >< **shepherd** < **sheep** (?) / Shep-herd, herd < **horde**, **ordu** (herd, army)

sheriff (Eng.): They say that it comes from '**shire**' (district). But shire comes from Turkish '**şar**', 'şehir': city. See "**Shire**" item / And also interestingly Turkish (Uyghur – Radloff), Arabic '**şerif**' means honorable, respectable person. / **Shire** < **şar** > şehir / Şerif > **sheriff** (?) / Another intersting overlap … Turkish – Arabic (?) '**herif**' means man, comrade, colleague > **herr** (German) < **er** (man, brave man)

shield (Eng.): **kalkan**, zırh / ***Calak*** *> shield (A. Atabek) (-k > -d rule)* / The allegedly Persian, Turkish '**şilte**' is also just related to this (thick felt and armor made from it). / **Kalkan** > s-hield (?)

shift (Eng.): **çift** (double, two) / **shaft**: thill, two oxes are bound this

shoe (Eng.): Old Norwegian '**skor**'. The root most likely is Turkish '**çarık**, **sarık**': sandal. Because Hittite '**sarkuwāi**': shoe, **sarık**, **çarık** (O. Sertkaya) / Old Turkish '**çabat**, **sabat**' means shoes made of wood. It may be related to '**shoes**'.

sickle (Eng.): **Sarpa** (Hittite): sickle. ***Sirep***, ***sierpe*** *(Yakut): sickle (A. Atabek).* **Sakh**, **seeal**, **sskle** (Chuvash): haken, hook (Rasanen) / Türkiye Turkish **kalıç** = sickle

ski (Eng.): Old Turkish **kayak / S-ki < kay** (slide, scate), **kayak** (ski, sled, boat), **kızak** (sled) … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

smith (Eng.) demirci. ***Simug*** *(Sumer.) > **smith** (A. Atabek) / Smith < simug < Timur (temir, demir – iron) (P. Kaya)*

soap (Eng.): Turkish '**sabun**'. Turkish, because it's related to the Turkish '**su**': water. " … from ProtoGermanic ***saipon 'dripping thing**, **resin**' … Old English sipian 'to drip'), from PIE *__soi__-bon- … " (OED). **Sabın** (Schor. Leb. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Crimean): soap (Raddloff) / *Sabun > **savon** (Fr.) > **sapo** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*

sock (Eng.): çorap. **Oyok** (ojok) (Kas.): sock; **uçuk** (Uyghur): sock; **uç**, **uca** (Ottoman): leg (Radloff) / Sock: perhaps from Phrygian or another Asiatic language. (OED) / ***Çeska*** *(Turkmen) > **chausettes** (Fr.) > (sock): çorap (A. Atabek)*

socket (Eng.): Old Turkish (Orkhon, DLT) '**sok**' (insert in, poke, get into). Turkish **sokım**: arrow box out of a hollow wood; **sokmak** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor. Koib. Scythian, Ktsch. Tar. Kirghiz): to insert in (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**sku**': (poke) < **sok**

soup, **sup** (Eng.), **sapo** (Latin), **suppe** (German): **sulu** yemek, çorba. Old Turkish '**su**' or '**bu-ba**' root is related to "water" and they have gone into many Western words about 'water'. See "**Sub**" item / Soup: "… Liquid food … from Proto-Germanic ***sup**-, from PIE ***sub**-, from root ***seue**- 'to take liquid' " (OED) / **Şorba** (Uyghur, Kar. Tar): çorba (Radloff)

stable (Eng.): as the 'barn, horses' meaning / Turkish **tabar**, **tavar**: property, herd, sheep, cows … / **S-table** < tavla, **taberna**, **tavar**, **tabar** … **The 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

stair (Eng.): merdiven, **derece**, **dereke**, **taraça** … (Turkish Arabic ?) / **S-tair < dereke**, **derece** … Akkad. '**daraggu**'. **The 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

stamp (Eng.): **damga**, **tamga**. **Tapka**: **stampfen** (German) (Radloff) / **S-tamp < tamga** … **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

steel (Eng.): **çelik**. The "**Stalin**" name came from this. Turkish '**tel**': metallic cord. Turkish "**tol**, **tolon**, **tulum**" arms made of steel. **S-teel < tol** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

step (Eng.): adımlama, basma, tepme … Taban tepmek / **S-tep < tep** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

stick (Eng.): sopa, sırık, değnek, teğnek, direk (stick, pole). **Sırık** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): stick / ***Dik*** *(erect) > stick (Kisamov)* / **The 'S' law** see "**Scab**" item / N. American 'stick': **CHE <> çubuk**

sticky (Eng.): yapışkan, tutkal. **Takılan** (stuck on). **S-ticky < takıl** … **The 'S' law** see "**Scab**" item / N. American 'stuck': **T'UUT <> tut**, **tutkal** (glue)

stitch (Eng.), **stich** (German): **dik**, **dikiş**, **dikmek** (sew) / **S-tich < dik** … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

stopper (Eng.): **tıpa**, **tapa**. / *"Japan **toparu**- 'stop - dur'. In Türkik Language there is sav- 'dur'. " Turkish '**tut**, **tap**': dur, stop, stay, hold (A. Atabek)* / **İstap**, **istp**, **istapp**, **istappinu** (Hittite): block, plug up, dam, to enclose, besiege, stop, to close. **Tapa**: stopper. Irish '**stopadh**' < tapa > **stuppare** (Latin) / The 'S' rule … see '**Scab**' item

structure (Eng.): Old Turkish '**tura**' (Altaic and in many other dialects): pole, post, building, strongness

swim (Eng.): "to move in the water, float on the water, move in water… (Turkish '**su**' – water) … Old forms **swamm**, **swummen**, ***swimjan**, **swimman**, **svimma**, from PIE root ***swem-** " (OED). Another claimed "PIE root" '**sna**': Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to **swim**," with extended form ***(s)nāu-** "to swim, flow; to let flow," hence "to suckle." It forms all or part of: naiad; natant; natation; natatorial; natatorium; nekton; nourish; nurse … (OED) (?) / Obviously it's about Turkish '**su**' (water) root. And also Turkish '**yun**, **yuğ**': have a bath, wash; '**yüz**': swim … may be related to **(s)nau**

sword (Eng.): kılıç / ***Savut***, ***sowut***: *Old Turkish arm, armour (Ü. Mutlu)* / Old forms of it: 'sweord, swerdam, **svero**, **svärd**' … from North countries… (OED) / Turkish '**savur**': swing (sword -?-), brandish; 'savun': defend, '**savuştur**': parry … / Seyf (sword – Turkish Arabic) < **savut**

symbol (Eng.): simge. *" Simge '**im**' > **simadi** 'im' (Greek) (-g > -d)* imlik, temdek, çentik, bendek, kemtük, bellik. *All mean 'im, işaret'. İmlek > **umlaut** 'im' (German) (-k > -t) " (A. Atabek)* / Old Türkik '**im**': sign, image / **S-ym-bol** < **im** … The '**S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

sing, **song** (Eng.): şarkı **söyle**mek, şarkı. **Kojong**, **kojondot** (Altaic) song, sing (Radloff) / ***Sing*** *(v.):* ***siŋ-*** *(v.) "vocalize" ~ Türkic* ***siŋ*** *(sing) (v.) "ring, buzz". Apparently, the semantic shift or extension from "buzzing" sound to "singing" sound was specific to the western Türkic languages of the Scythian-Sarmatian circle. (Kisamov)*

sutu (Celtic): **süt**, milk

tab (Eng.): (label, mark): **tap** / 'Tab' in Turkish is 'print'. Some say it has 'Arabic origin', but it comes from Old Turkic '**tamga**': stamp, sign.

tambourine (Eng.): tef, **taf** (Codex Cumanicus 1303). **Drum** (Eng.): davul. *Turkish '**dümrüg**, **tünrük**, **dümrü**, **dümri**' (Kisamov)* / **Dombra**, **dombıra**, **tambur** are Turkish stringed instruments unique to Central Asia.

taphos, **taph**, **temple**, **Teo** (Greek – Latin – Eng.): tomb, grave monument, funeral, ritual, temple, God… all of them are related to each other and also to Old Turkish '**tap**' (worship) and may be with '**Tengri**' (God). / Additionally, the Turkish "**tümsek**" (hump, high place) connection should also be taken into consideration. Old temples and altars were generally in high places. (Sibel Dursun)

Tarim Basin (Eng.): The name of a large prehistoric agricultural basin in the east of the Caspian Sea. '**Tarım**' is unquestionably Old Turkish. **Darı** (millet), **torpak** (terra-soil), **tarla** (agricultural field) and **tarım** (agriculture) form a Turkic cluster. 'Basin' means water basin and refers to the places flooded (**basıl**) by water. Turkish '**baz**, **bas**, **basan**, **üs**': basic, base, basin. See "**Basin**" item

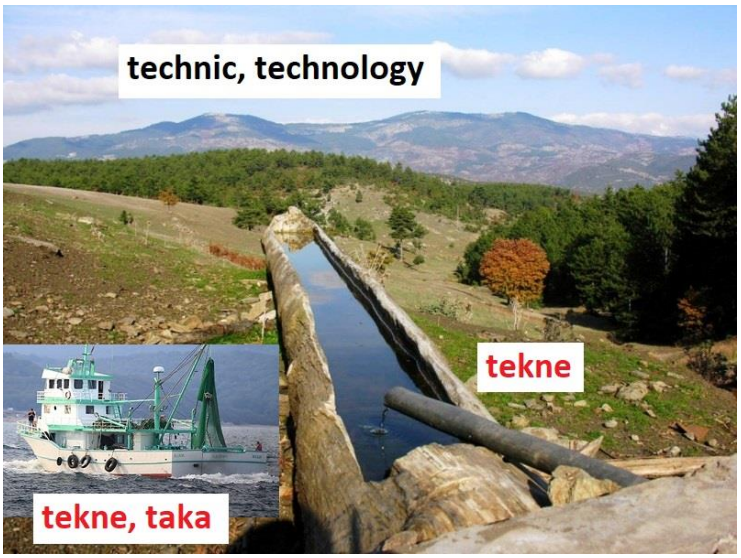
tasse (German): **tas**. **Tas** (Ottom., Crimean, Tob. Tüm.): **die tasse** (Radloff). Tas: barber bowl (Codex Cumanicus 1303). **Tsao**, **tseri** (Hittite): container, a kind of vessel or plate used in rituals, cup, **tas**. What will those who say that Turkish '**tas**' has Arabic root say about this? Moreover, can the same 'tas' appear in Native Americans? Oh my God, yes it is… N. American 'skull': **TS'EN**, **TSİ** (**tas**) (Skulls used to use as a cup in ancient times)… And N. American 'pot': **TS'ES** <> **tas**

tavern (Eng.), **taberna** (Greek, Latin): **taverna**. The main root is Old Turkish '**tabar**, **tavar**': property, asset, real estate, cattle, sheeps (KB – Rasanen). Current Turkish '**davar**': sheep, herd … / **Tabar** (Uyghur. Ottoman): die **waare**, die **habe**, have, property; **tavar** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Tar. Uyghur): property, asset, goods, **habe**; **tavık**: chicken (?); **tavla**: sheep shelter (Radloff) / **Tbar**, **tapar**, **tbariala** (Luvian, Hittite): govern, to reign, governer; Turkish '**teber**, **ilteber**': governer

tax (Eng.): Turkish '**takas**' (exchange); 'tegiş, değiştir': change; '**değiş tokuş**': exchange / *Old Turkish* **tarïγ** (**darı** *- millet) (as paying tax) (Kisamov)* / Claimed "PIE root" '**tag**' (?) (**touch**) < **dokun**

technique, **technology**, **tecnical** (Eng.); **tignarius** (Latin): **teknik**. They say it came from Greek '**techne**'. But '**tekne**' is a word that Old Turks would use. In Old Turkish '**tekne**' means a wooden trough, tub, water tank or wooden container in which something is mixed. And then it was boat, vessel. Boat (**tekne**) construction started 7-8 thousand years ago and some say that the term "**technique**" originates from there (Martin Bernal "Black **Athena**" and Mehmet

Yılmaz “**Modernden Postmoderme Sanat**”). / *Tekne > tekhne > tekhnos (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Tarika** (Sanskrit) > tekne, taka (boat) / Native American ‘basin’: **TTH’OK <> tekne**



throne, **thrones** (Eng.): "From Latin thronus, from Greek thronos 'elevated seat, chair, throne,' from PIE root ***dher**- 'to hold firmly, support." (OED). '**Dher**': turkish ‘**dur**, **duran**’: stay, stop, remain, durable, firm, resistant, permanent... celstial … / Turkish tur, tor, Turan and **Turin**, **Tiran**, **Thren**, **Tehran** relations (O. Süleymanov) / **Tura** (Old Turkish): column, beam, post, building, tower. Turkish **taht**: throne (tahta – wood – rooted ?). ‘**Tor**’ in Tatar Turkish means honorable place, corner, throne. Kazakh ‘**tür**’: throne / According to Kisamov ‘töre’ (custom) also related to this item / ***throne > tronos < taht*** *are 'oturma' (sit) rooted. (M. C. Paşa)* / ‘**Turug**’ (Uyghur); ‘**turun**, **turung**’: place

tie (Eng.): **tü**, **düg**, **düğüm** / ***Tüg*** *(Old Turkish): düğüm (O. Karatay)* / **Tang**, **tü**, **tüyi**: denk, bağ, **tie**, bound, **bag** (Radloff). **Tiie-a**, **tie-a** (Hittite): to bind. Sanskrit ‘**da**’, ‘**dyati**’, Greek ‘**déso**’, English ‘**tie**’ / **Toki** (Laz.): düğüm, bağ, **tie**

/ Ted, **teud** (Celtic) **/ Balaja**, **bandhana**, **bond** (Sanskrit.): bind, bond, **bağ / Tü**, **düğüm** > **tie**

tinnio, **tinnitus**, **tonus** (Latin); **tönen**, **tone** (German): **tını** (sound) / *Tın, tını > tone (Ü. Mutlu) / Old Turkish '**tıng**': tense (A. Atabek)*

tissue, **texture**: **doku**. Its root Old Turkic '**dokun**' (touch)

toccata (Latin, It. Eng.): a musical term, about 'touch'. **Dokun**mak. **Dokun** > **touch** (Eng.)

toll (Eng.): **Tola** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): count; **tolış**: money exchange; **tolu**: exchange; **töle** (Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Kom. Crimean): pay (Radloff). " … cognate with Old Norse **tollr**, Old Frisian **tolen** … German **Zoll**, probably representing an early Germanic borrowing from Late Latin **tolonium** 'custom house.'" (OED)

tork (Eng.): momentum of turning, (turn < **dön**), (tur - turlama). **Tarku** (Hittite): to dance, turning (Osman Sertkaya) / Sanskrit '**tark**': to turn, Romanian '**intoarce**' to turn, Latin '**torquo-**, **torquere**, **torsi**, **tortum**' to twist, wind, curl, distort … (Copeland) / Turkish **Tur**: round, turn, tour; **turna** (Old Turkish before AC. 900) (touring –migratory- bird): crane

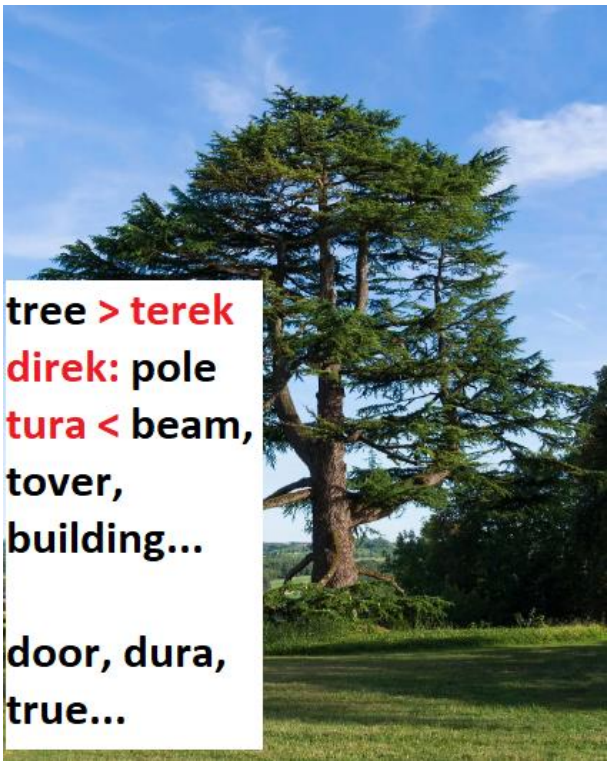
tower (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**tura**': building, strong building, beam, column, house (Kisamov)* / **Turit** (Celtic): **tower** < tura / **Tirtu**, **turru** (Akkad.): **tower** < tura

toy (Eng.): "amorous playing, sport,' later 'piece of fun or entertainment', 'thing of little value, trifle', and 'thing for a child to play with'. Of **uncertain origin**"

(OED). Old Turkish '**toy**', and Altaic '**toy**': entertainment, wedding ceromony, feast (Radloff). Toy, toyla: feast, enjoyment; toylo: drinking alcohol (Radloff)

train (Eng.): tren. *Turkish '**tura**': range, set, string, katar (A. Atabek) /* Tergen (Mong.): 'karren, wagen', terge-le: 'schnell laufen, rennen', vagon, koşmak, hızlı koşmak (Rasanen)

tree (Eng.): ağaç. The root words '**tre**, **daru**, **doru**' … Greek '**dendro**' … Old Turkish '**terek**' (tree); **tirek**, **direk** (wood beam, pole); **tura** (beam, pole) are directly about 'tree'. / *Tree* < **terek** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Agacca**, **aksika**, **dru**, **druma**, **taru** (Sanskrit): **tree** < terek > direk; **agacca** <> **ağaç** / **Tāru**, **taru**, **tree**, **tarwi(a)** (Hittite): tree, wood, wooden beam, direk, **tura** < terek / **TAA** (N. American): **tahta**, wood / Native American 'tree': **CHE**, **AAS**, **GGAC** (hardwood) >< **ağaç**



tricho (Greek, Latin, Eng.): **tüy**, **tüg**, feather

trot (Eng.), **trab** (German): **tırıs** (running speed of a horse, a style of running of a horse). **Trad** (Altai. Leb. Bar. Uyghur. Ottoman Küar.): **tırıs**, trot (Radloff) / ***Trot*** > **tırıs** *(M. C. Paşa)*

trunk (Eng.): **terek** (tree), **tura** (beam, column)

tulle (Eng. – Fr.): tül / Old Turkish '**tel**': wire, wiry, feather, hair

tunique (Fr.): a kind of clothes. Old Turkish '**don**': clothes, garment. New Turkish '**don**': underpants

turach, **turu** (Celtic): *means 'castle, tower'. Turkish '**turach**, **turu**': shelter, korugan. "**Turağ**": stop, stay (Bikkinin), (Ç. Garaşarlı)*

type (Eng.): **tab**, **tapka** / … late 15c., "symbol, emblem," from Latin typus "figure, image, form, kind," from Greek **typos** "a blow, dent, impression, mark,

effect of a blow; figure in relief, image, statue; anything wrought of metal or stone. (OED) / Old Turkish **tamga**, **tapka** > stamp, **tab**: print

urban (Eng.): '**uru**' (Hittite) (city); Ur, Uruk: (Sumerian Turkish) city names. **Ur**, **or**, **orun** (Old Turkish) high place, city, castle, headquarters / **UR**, **URAKE** (N. American): city, area, basement, residantial area / *Sumerian 'urug': castle, city, society (M. İ. Çığ)*

vapor (Eng.): **buhar**. '**Buğu, bur, bu**' are about water and vapor.

velocity (Eng.), **awil**, **velox** (Etrusk. – Latin): Old Turkish '**ev**': fast, quick; New Turkish **ivedi** / Avestan '**jav**': hasten, hurry

village (Eng.), **villa** (Latin): köy. **Eül** (Tatar): village (Radloff). It must be considered with English '**aul**': **ağıl**, **avlu, avlak** (sheep shelter, yard, hunting area)

virgule (Eng. – Fr. – Latin): virgül; Turkish mörgül, Mongolian 'mörgü' (bücken) (bow, curve) (Rasanen) / Turkish '**vir**' root: turn … See "**Version**" item

vocal (Eng.), **vocalis, vocatio, vocatus** (Latin): It strongly evokes Turkish '**oku**' (read), also the first meaning of '**oku**' is 'vocalization'. **Voice** < **ses** (sound) / *Vocatio* < **oku** *(call) (O. Karatay), Voco* < **oku-ok** *(sound, voice, call) (Ç. Garaşarlı), Voco* > **oku** *(B. Keresteciyan) / Sasu (Akkad.):* **ses**, **seslenme**; *saqis (Akkad.):* **sesli**, **yüksek sesli**, *aloud*

vortex (Eng. - Latin): **burgaç**. **Poran** (Bar. Scythian, Koib.): **boran**, snow storm. 'Pora', '**bora**', '**bur**' means twist. Like '**tornado**' (Eng.) is rooted from **turn** (dön). '**Poyraz**': northeasterly, boreas. Bora, poyraz are real Turkish, Old Turkish, not Greek. These words form a cluster in Turkish. They stand alone in other languages. For example, do not believe such explaining: "Boreas: 'the north wind,' late 14c., from Latin Boreas, from Greek." For example **Hyperborea legend** … Another fabrication of European racism, and Indo-European falsifications. It originates from a region close to the north pole (Siberia) and has nothing to do with the hot Greek climate, other than the legend being transferred there later. Ancient Siberia is related to the Altai legends. The events and heroes have a character specific to the northern lands.

wagen (German): car, araba. ***Kağnı*** *> wagen (A. Y. Aksoy) / Old Turkish 'kang'. See "Car" item*

wall (Eng.): duvar. Old Turkish '**bal**, **bal bal**' means stacking stones on top of each other, laying stones, monument made in this way. **Bal** > **wall** / ***obalaa*** *(Hakas): wall, obelix (A. Atabek)*

ware (Eng.), waare (German): **varlık**. **Barım**: to have, real estate, property; **bark**: house (Radloff). **Wealth** (Eng.): **varlık**. **Varya**, **varivas**, **artha** (Sanskrit): **arta**, **artuk**, **varlık**, asset, wealth

wash (Eng.), **dusche** (German): yıkama, yıkanma. **Yus**: wash (Radloff). **Yuğma**, **yunma**: wash, bath; **gasl**, gusul (Arabic Turkish)

weigh, weight (Eng.): **ağır, ağırlık** (Kisamov). '**Gravity, gravitas**' are also related to this. **Taur** (Kirghiz, Kas. Tob. Crimean, Kom.): heavy, hard; **aGur** (Crimean, Kom. Scythian, Uyghur, Küar. Ad.): heavy, high weight (Radloff).

well, **welding** (Eng.): (pit, spring, fount, boil), Turkish '**bulga**': welding, boil; **bulak**: fountain, fount, spring / see "**Will**" item

whip (Eng.): kamçı. ***Whip*** *>* ***ip*** *(rope) (Kisamov)*

wig (Eng.): peruke. *Turkish* ***yü:g****, "false hair, hairpiece" ~ Türkic* ***yü:g*** *(yug),* ***yün/yuŋ*** *(****yung****) (n.) "feather, wool". (Kisamov)*

wine, vino (Eng.); **vinus** (Latin): Turkish **begni, bekni > wine** (Kisamov, A. Atabek) **/ Wina-i**, **vine**, **winia**, **wian** (Hittite): wine < begni, bekni (Altaic)

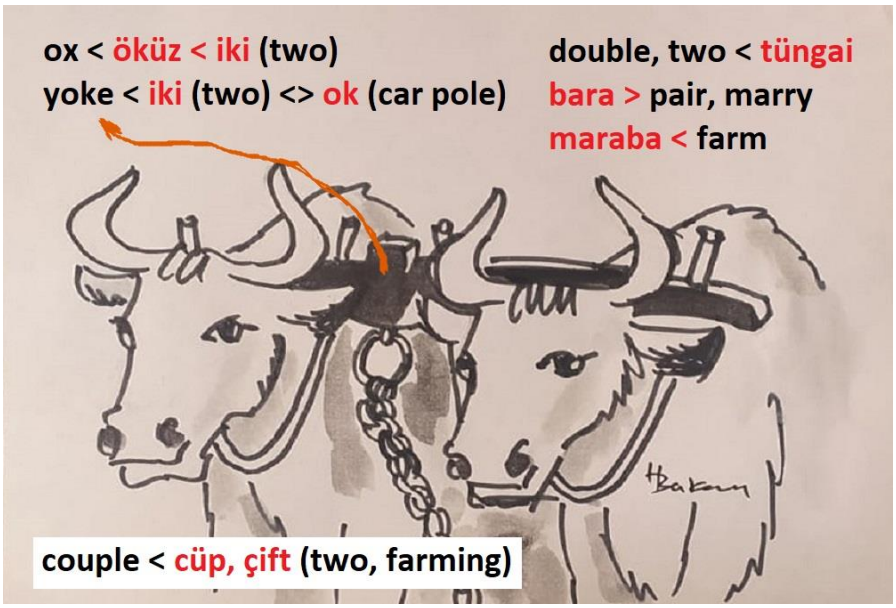
wood (Eng.): orman, **odun** / *Odun > wudu (Anglo-Saxon) (B. Keresteciyan) / Uidu (Celtic):* ***odun****, wood / Old Turkish 'od' (fire) =* ***odun*** *> wood*

wool (Eng.): yün **/ Ulana**, **hulana**, **hulna**, **hulia** (Luvian, Hittite) wool. Akkadian '**halû**': yün, wool; Turkish '**halı**': carpet / Turkish '**kıl**': hair, trichome, animal hair. **Kıl çadır**: woolen tent, **kilim**: carpet, simple woolen carpet, rug / "PIE root" '**uel**, **uele**' >< Turkish '**yele**' **wrest**, **wrestling** (Eng.): Old English wræstan "to twist, wrench," from Proto-Germanic *wraistjan (source of Old Norse reista "to bend, twist"), from *wreik- "to turn," from PIE root *wer- "to turn, bend." Compare wrist. (OED) **/ No**! There is no need for complex and illogical etymological efforts. Old Turkish '**kür**, **gür**': fight, battle (**guerra**, **guerilla**); **güreş** (wrest, wrestling) (traditional Turkish sport) **/ güreş > wrest** (mane) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

write (Eng.): **yazmak**. *From '**kert**' (scratch, notch, script) (A. Y. Aksoy) /* Write: **script** = kert, yaz, kaz, biti (writing, scripting) / Turkish '**kara**, karama': script (O. Süleymanov) / **Kert**, **kara** > write > **grafa** (Greek)

yard (Eng.): **avlu** / Alleged "PIE root" "**gher**": koru-mak, court, garden, yard etc. (Korunmuş yer – guarded place); so … koru, korunan > yard, **yer** (place) > yard … can be considered.

yoke (Eng.): Turkish root '**yaq**' (koş, binding oxes for work, yoke) (Necip Üçok). / See "Ox" and "Yeug" items. / It's also about Latin '**equus**' (horse)



zeit (German): time, hour, Turkish **saat** (hour, clock). **Sa** (Scythian, Koib.): hour, time. 'Saymak', 'sayı': count, number. **Zeit**, **zahl**, **zahlen** < **saat**, **zaman**, **sayı** / **Öt** (Tar. Uyghur): zaman, time; **saat**: zaman, saat, hour, time (Radloff). **She'att**, **sha'ott**, **sa'at** (Hebrew) < **saat** > **zeit** (German) / **Sada** (Sanskrit): hour, saat; **ödün**, **öğün** (time) / **Zaman** (real Turkish > Arabic) comes from Old Turkish '**an**' (time).

zigzag (Eng.); **zickzack** (German), **zigzag** (Fr.): zikzak. Old Turkish '**sıgzag**': gaps between teeth. Sumerian '**zag**': direction, side / In some Turkish dialects ***jak, yak, cag, zak****: direction, side (M. İ. Çığ) / Current Turkish 'yaka': side*